NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----FOR THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

VOLUME {LXIII. OLD SERIES. XXXIX NEW SERIES. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1884. ESTABLISHED, 1822. RE-ISSUED, 1849. } NUMBER 17.

Bureau of Statistics Treasury

New England Farmer.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

DARLING & KEITH,

34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

A. W. CHEEVER.....AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

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For One Year, cash in advance, ... $2 15
For Six Months, in advance, ... 1 08
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Communications on farm subjects are solicited from subscribers and readers. All such communications or queries should be accompanied by the *name of the writer*, not for publication, but simply as a guarantee of good faith.

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DARLING & KEITH,

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Editorial.

SHALL I BUILD A SILO?

The question whether to build a silo is one that a great many New England farmers are still unable to answer. It is a question that is often asked in agricultural meetings, and is seldom answered in a way that is convincing except to those whose minds are already pretty nearly made up. We know of none upon which there is a wider difference of opinion. Some claim that the silo is the one thing needful to make farming profitable, and farmers happy in New England. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that not all who have built silos and filled them with green corn have grown rich, or become specially happy. It was our belief, from the first, that too much was claimed for the silo, and that many who were induced to invest their means in the new method of preserving cattle food were destined to be more or less disappointed.

There is no denying that many have been disappointed. Those who expected to be able, after getting their silos filled, to make milk of good quality for one cent a quart, are still claiming, as before, that they cannot afford to sell it at more than double that price, and we fully agree with them in their claims. Good "ten cent butter" is no more abundant in our markets now than it was before Dr. Bailey published his "Book of Ensilage," showing how to make dairy products at those prices, and good beef at four cents a pound. Probably not one man in a hundred who have built silos ever expected that more than half that was claimed for ensilage was true. Many who have silos are unable as yet to decide exactly what place they should take in our agriculture. A few can hardly say enough in their favor, but the majority are still open to conviction.

Among those who have never believed in them, are a few who are scarcely willing to accord to the silo any merit whatever. They contend, and doubtless honestly believe, that ensilage is as unwholesome for animals as is rum for men. Some believe that the milk made from cows that eat ensilage, is poisonous food for children, and that the authorities should prevent its sale. The manufacturers of condensed milk have refused to take it from farmers who feed ensilage, even to their dry stock, because they say that milk will not keep well that is made from such sour food, nor where the air is filled with the gases which rise from it. On the other hand, farmers who feed ensilage quite freely to cows, both for milk and butter, have no difficulty in disposing of their products. Many have been led to believe that the products of their dairies have been improved by adopting the new method of feeding. We are free to admit that we have been unable to detect the slightest fault in many of the samples of both milk and butter we have tested, that were made in dairies where ensilage is freely fed. Still we must confess that it is a wonder how good sweet milk can be made from cows whose food is composed so largely of such very sour material. One can but have a great respect for Nature, and her ability for converting crude, raw materials into good animal and human food, after seeing a cow swallow down three or four gallons of sharp vinegar, and give in return as many other gallons of sweet, rich milk, capable of yielding butter or cheese of the highest flavor, as it seems to do in some cases. If the chemists could convince us that the acid in ensilage is *not* vinegar, but merely a pleasant sour juice, as harmless as the sour juice of a sharp, sour apple, we should think we understood why the cows like it so well, and why it seems to do them so much good. Perhaps they will yet tell us that.

With so many hundreds of healthy herds of cows eating ensilage all through the country, it seems nothing less than folly to condemn it as an unwholesome food, until more charges can be brought against it than thus far have been brought and sustained. The cows like it when well preserved, and many farmers like to grow it and put it up. One thing is very plainly observable, that ensilage gains the most and the warmest friends and supporters in those sections of the country where the land is light and sandy, and much better adapted to the growth of corn than to grass. According to our observation, nearly all of those who are strongly prejudiced against ensilage are men who are located upon good natural grass land. We do not believe that the silo is destined to take the place of the haymow for the storage of the grass crop of the country, except it be in seasons of continuous rainfall during the time for harvesting it.

We believe, too, that the silo has, in the minds of many, been given credit which did not belong to it, just as medicine sometimes gets credit that is more largely due to the new hope and encouragement that came in with the doctor who brought the medicine. If a sick and discouraged farmer takes a silo even as he would a pill, and then gets up and goes to work ploughing and planting more land, buying and using more fertilizer, keeping more stock, and, as a consequence, making more money, we suppose it is a matter for a difference of opinion as to the special cause for all this improvement in his condition. If we were selling him farming tools, ensilage corn, cement or fertilizer at a fair profit, it would doubtless be quite natural for us to let him take his own view of the matter, so long as it seemed to help further our interests. The world as the present time believes in pills, and perhaps it is necessary for the welfare of many farmers that they should believe in silos. We cannot, however, see how that anything can be taken out of a silo that was not first raised and put into it, yet we can see how an acre of corn can "pan out" better after being well preserved in a silo, than after standing in the open field in stooks till it is half rotted, or whipped to pieces and blown away by the fall and winter winds.

The silo is an economizer of room, and in poor weather for drying things, is certainly an economizer of fodder. We have cautioned our readers against being over influenced by the wild claims that have been set up for ensilage and the silo. We believed that those who would have to hire money, at high rates of interest, for building a silo, could better afford to wait a year or two, and watch the operation of those that were built by men amply able to experiment. We know of men who were so crazed by the hopes held out, that they did borrow money at high rates of interest, and have been badly embarrassed since. Instead of making the silo an adjunct to the farm, they made it a prime feature, letting their mowings run down, planted large areas to corn fodder without much manure, and as a result harvested small crops and found but little to sell. They have depended far too much on the "pill" for the cure for their troubles.

We have no doubt that the silo has come to stay a number of years longer in this country. The promises of Dr. Bailey have not been fulfilled, but the silo is more popular now than during its first two years, and it appears to be gaining friends continually, as its merits become better known. There is no call now for the FARMER either to encourage or discourage one in the matter of building a silo, more than there is for it to advise any individual to go to farming at all, or to let it alone. There is plenty of opportunity for any one to visit silos and take the evidence of friend or foe. Whether to build a silo now is a question for each individual to decide according to his own tastes or individual circumstances.

CONSTRUCTION AND CARE OF COW STABLES.

I have been pleased with the practical character of the editorials in the FARMER, on dairying, also with Mr. Goodman's highly refined ideas of butter making and cow stabling, which will cause, if there is no mistake, quite a revolution in stable building, and an important addition to the labor of caring for the cows. As I, and probably others of your readers, am thinking of building a barn, I would like to see a more full discussion of the best way to build a cow stable, having in view convenience, and every requisite for good butter making. Before seeing Mr. Goodman's articles, I had been quite favorably impressed with the convenience of basement stables for cattle. J. I. B.

Little Compton, March 20, 1884.

There are people who, judging by their actions, believe that children should be told lies, because for them to know the truth would be dangerous. This feeling, to some extent, pervades society at large, so we find men who dare not trust others to know what they think they themselves know. We see evidences of this all about us. Men say, "we know that such a thing is true, but it will not do to teach it." Dairy writers have so many times made the statement that good butter can not be made except where the most scrupulous neatness is maintained, that readers of dairy articles, we imagine, generally skip that sentence when they come to it, and pass on in search of something new.

If this be true, it may occasionally be necessary for some one to preach a sermon, or write an essay on the subject, emphasizing the importance of neatness to such an extravagant degree as to gain the attention of those who need the sermon or lecture. It may even be necessary to make somebody angry. It would most certainly make many men indignant to be told that good milk could not be obtained from a cow that is kept in a basement or in a stable over a basement, because it can be shown that some of the very highest priced milk and butter that can be found in any market, is made from cows that are kept in basement stables or in barns with cellars under them. We have even known dairymen who obtained a higher price for their butter after adopting the barn cellar, than before.

We are not ready to agree with our correspondent that a basement stable is more convenient for taking care of cows than one above a basement, unless, like some of the Vermont barns, the basement stables have sub-basements under them, as is quite common upon some of the steep hillside farms of that State. The average Rhode Island farm is far from being hilly enough to admit of building four story barns with the main driveway in the upper story. Yet there is no land so level that we would build a barn upon it without a cellar underneath, as a receptacle for manure. A pile of manure under a stable is not necessarily any more dangerous to the quality of the milk or butter made from the cows kept above it, than is a pile of manure *in* a stable or at the *side* of one. Every stable must have more or less manure in it some of the time, until cows are differently trained from any we have yet known.

There are some very sensitive noses in this world, noses that are very easily affected by the imagination of those persons who carry them, and if one who likes it can get the job of catering to these sensitive noses, and can make it pay, then our advice is, to close the contract. It will be a mutual gain to both parties. If one can get a price that will satisfy, it may do to humor a customer by keeping one's cows in the open air constantly, summer and winter. Possibly we may yet learn of some way of making milk without any help from the "beastly" cow whatever. We have no doubt that many are trying to see how nearly independent they can be of that formerly supposed indispensable appendage to the dairy. There should certainly be very little "cowey" taste or odor to some of the milk that gets into our markets, if there is any reliance to be placed upon the accounts we find in circulation.

The plan of a stable for cows will depend much upon the surroundings, the facilities for keeping it sweet and clean, the tastes of the builder, and the patrons whom one serves. If clean, dry sand is abundant, and near at hand, so that it can be freely used for bedding, a stable may be built with a cellar underneath for manure with perfect safety, provided the sand is used as freely as it should be, and profitably may be, and also provided the cellar is sufficiently well ventilated in warm weather. In winter, when the temperature is down nearly to the freezing point, there will be very little dangerous gas arise from the manure, particularly if the manure is well tramped down by swine or other animals. In summer, a basement cellar should be open as practicable, to give a free circulation, but the sand or other bedding should be used as freely as in winter for absorbing all the liquid manure, and to keep the air and floors of the stable reasonably sweet and pure. Dry sawdust, or shavings, where these can be obtained, are next in value to sand for keeping a stable sweet, and are even better for the cows to lie on, as they are softer and warmer.

We want to see a stable so clean at all times that one can safely walk across it with slippers that are worn in the house, and such may be the condition in any stable where the floors are properly constructed, and where sand or sawdust are freely used. We have made butter for ten years, that retailed at eighty-five cents per pound, and from cows that stood in a stable with a basement for manure underneath, and it will not be easy to make us believe that either good butter, or the best butter, can only be made by some one method. We are strongly in favor of properly constructed, and properly kept barn cellars. They make a handy storage for manure; the stable is warmer in winter and cooler in summer; the manure is convenient to get at for hauling out at any time in the year, and it is in condition to be completely preserved. We are aware that there is much diversity of opinion regarding barn cellars, and the best plan for dairy barns, and we shall be glad to hear from all our readers on the subject. There are some very filthy stables in the country, and a free discussion of the way to construct and care for them would doubtless tend to an effort towards cleaning up some of them.

BURYING GRAIN FOR HENS.

Every animal, in order to maintain a good degree of health, requires more or less bodily exercise every day of its life. Poultry running at large, will get all the exercise needed, especially if fed so scantily as to be forced to do a good deal of scratching for a living. But when fowls are closely confined in small yards, and liberally fed, there is real danger that they will not get as much exercise as would be good for them. Small yards, too, are apt to become foul and unwholesome in a short time, unless special pains are taken to keep them clean.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* recommends that the hen-house have two yards adjoining it, to either of which the fowls can be let in at will. Early in the spring, plough one of the yards and sow to spring rye, and when it begins to sprout let the hens in, to scratch up and eat as much it of as they please, both the kernels and the green shoots that appear above ground. After the weather gets a little warmer, plough the other yard and sow mixed grain, corn, wheat, rye and barley, enough to keep them busy scratching and eating about two weeks, when the first lot can be got ready to produce its second crop of hen food, and the accompanying healthful exercise. The grain may be covered with the plough, and the fowls may be let in as soon as the grain has begun to sprout. Hens are very fond of grain that has softened by contact with moist earth. Just before winter sets in, one or both lots may be sown to winter rye for a winter feeding ground, which the birds will fully appreciate whenever the snow is off enough to allow of out door rambles.

We have found a young orchard that is frequently cultivated over with a horse and light cultivator, an excellent place for a flock of hens. The fowls are a benefit to the trees by keeping the ground stirred, while their droppings help to enrich the soil. The larger the orchard, the less anxious the hens will be to scale the fences. With light Brahmas, we have found a four-foot picket fence will generally keep them at home where the yard is large enough to give an average of from one to three rods to each bird. Let every one who can do so, give the grain burying a trial as soon as the ground is in suitable condition this spring. The hens will doubtless thank you for it, by keeping in better health, and by laying a larger number of eggs.

CARE OF TABLE POTATOES IN SPRING.

The season has now arrived when potatoes rapidly deteriorate in eating qualities, unless special efforts are made to prevent them from growing in the piles. A potato is dry and mealy because of the starch it contains, but when the sprouts begin to push out in spring, portions of the starch are changed or consumed by the growing sprouts, thus leaving the substance of the potato more or less watery and unpalatable. Several methods are practised for keeping potatoes in eating condition at this season of the year. In a deep, cold cellar they will keep quite late without special care, but in most cellars the sprouts will push out several inches in length before the first of May.

Dipping potatoes in hot water, and letting them remain a few seconds, or just long enough to kill the germs without cooking the skin, has been practised with success by a few experimenters, but much care is required to do the work nicely. Strong brine has been lately recommended for the same purpose, from one to two minutes only being required to kill the buds, and prevent further sprouting. But the simplest method we have tried, and one that has proved entirely satisfactory for many years, is, to select as many potatoes in April as will be required for table use till the new crop is ready to dig, and keep them in barrels which are to be emptied from one to another about once a week. The pouring of the potatoes from one barrel to another bruises and kills the sprouts so they have no time to change or consume the starch of the potato. Two men will handle a large quantity of potatoes in this way in a very few minutes each week. If one person has to do the pouring alone, the barrels should be filled no fuller than can be easily lifted. Old readers of the FARMER will remember that we have recommended this method for having good table potatoes in June in former years, but we find a good many new readers to whom the method is new, and who ought to know its value from experience.

EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

WHAT AILS MY SHEEP?

They become very snotty, lose flesh, grow weak, lose their appetite, and then die. Can you or any of the readers of the FARMER, tell me what ails them, and what will cure them? Please answer through the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.—Judging from the description given of the symptoms shown by your sheep, they have contracted some form of disease of the respiratory organs, probably due to keeping them in damp or otherwise unhealthy quarters. The past winter, with its changeable, but almost constantly sunless sky, has been peculiarly favorable to outbreaks of catarrhal diseases in our flocks. Sheep will endure a very low degree of cold if the air be dry, and they have dry, clean grounds to feed and walk on, but they can not remain long healthy where they are compelled to stand exposed to sleet and cold rains, or when forced to lie upon damp ground. Nor are they much safer if confined in close, ill-ventilated stables. Sheep that are worried, and hard driven by dogs, are always liable to suffer from colds contracted by getting over-heated, and colds are but the first steps towards catarrh, bronchitis and consumption. The best treatment is the removal of all the causes that may produce disease. Mr. Henry Stewart, in his "Shepherd's Manual," a work that should be in the hands of every sheep owner, recommends first, good nursing, then the administering of slightly warm mucilaginous drinks, as oat meal gruel, or linseed tea, along with a gentle stimulant, such as half a teaspoonful of ground ginger. In the early stages of catarrh, a little pine tar rubbed upon the sheep's nose will have an antiseptic effect, as some of the tar will be licked off and swallowed. If the cold runs into fever, and the nose becomes dry and hot, the following is recommended: Epsom salts, one-half ounce, saltpetre and ground ginger one drachm. This should be mixed with molasses and placed on the back part of the tongue with a long narrow bladed knife of wood, holding the head of the animal while the dose is given in repeated small quantities.

HENS OR WATER FOWL FOR PROFIT.

I have a brook running through my farm. Which are the more profitable to keep, hens, or geese and ducks?

No. Sterling, Mass., April 15, 1884.

REMARKS.—The profit from keeping any kind of poultry depends so much upon circumstances that it would not be easy to predict which kind would pay best in any given case, without a knowledge of the circumstances. It costs much less to keep hens where they can roam at will, and pick up their living, and if the number kept is not too large, so as to overstock the premises, the hens will do as well every way as if kept confined in yards, except that when allowed their freedom they are liable to more accidents, such as the depredations of animals or birds of prey. Hens can forage only upon land, but hens and water fowl together will utilize the waste food of the whole farm.

Fewer geese and ducks are kept than of hens, because the natural feeding grounds are more restricted in the case of the former; but where one has a good foraging ground for water fowls, and will give them the necessary care and attention, they will often prove more profitable than hens, because of the smaller cost of keeping. A reader of the FARMER, who has been quite successful with flocks of ducks, informs us that during the summer they rarely come to the house to be fed more than once a day, but obtain a very large proportion of their living from the water. They also keep the water pretty well cleared of insects, such as flies, mosquitoes, and other pests. It is claimed by successful keepers, that ducks, if kept in warm quarters and well cared for, will lay, even in winter, quite as well as hens. The eggs of waterfowl, as well as their fattened bodies, always find a ready sale at good prices in our markets.

DOES SULPHURIC ACID CAUSE CLUB-FOOT?—A few English observers are raising the question whether the free use of phosphatic manures made soluble by sulphuric acid is not one cause of the club-foot in cabbage and turnips. A Mr. Jamieson of the Sussex Association for the Improvement of Agriculture has recently contributed a paper for the Society's report, in which he says he has unexpectedly become opposed to the free use of phosphates for growing turnips, if the phosphates have been made from coprolite or bones dissolved in sulphuric acid. He finds, for several years past, that where sulphur has been freely applied, there the turnips are found in the worst condition. This is in direct opposition to the common theory of the value of these manures for growing turnips in this country, and we are not ready, without further evidence, to join Mr. Jamieson in his enmity against these manures, yet it will be well to be on the lookout for any proof of the truth of the claim.

Correspondence.

For the New England Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

The *American Grange Bulletin* has for its motto, "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they will." That is just the theory that every farmer should have with regard to a mention of his farm experience. There is a principle pervading many minds that would deter them from making a record of failures; they prefer to speak only of successes. It is more gratifying for any one to feel that he is prosperous in an undertaking, than that earnest efforts result in a failure, for which reason there is a stronger tendency to speak of successes, banishing the thought of possible failures, and avoiding reference to the reverse condition. But, after all, casting aside personal feelings, how much better it would be, how extended the variety of information upon farm topics, if there was a general adoption of the motto "Hew to the line, &c."

Injury to Trees From Ice.

A few weeks since, this section of country was visited by an accumulation of ice, exceeding anything in that line that has been experienced for a long time. Mere twigs were loaded so that the diameter of the accumulation would be an inch or more, and with such an accumulation of weight upon trees the result was disastrously destructive. The damage was very considerable, and depended quite largely upon the character of the tree. In case of pine trees, they were wholly unable to support the load of ice, and branches would snap off and come down with a crash. Maple trees having many small branches suffered largely. While the destruction or injury to shade and forest trees was much to be regretted, the most deplorable portion of effects was found in the injury to fruit trees. The damage in that direction was measured to a great extent by the age of trees. Young and vigorous apple trees, and pear trees as well, sustained the shock with little harm, while older trees, that had grown to be more brittle, were broken down and injured to a considerable extent. But in case of peach trees, from their more tender and brittle nature, they were very severely damaged, which was the more to be regretted as that delicious fruit is now once more coming into successful cultivation. As it is, it is somewhat doubtful whether very many peach trees will survive. It is also a matter to be determined regarding the effect of such an excessive and unnatural strain upon the branches of other kinds of fruit trees. The tops of hickory nut trees were also considerably broken, but the real injury cannot be determined until after the period of leafing.

Horseradish.

There is nothing that gives a better relish to meats on the opening of spring than a preparation of horseradish, that every farmer can enjoy fully as well as he can any vegtable that grows. This plant will grow upon any rich soil, although it will develop more satisfactorily if the soil is inclined to be moist. As excessive development of the root is what is desired, the higher the degree of fertility the more satisfactory the result.

All that is required is to obtain a few of the fine roots, which may be planted in the soil by covering up to a little depth, and which will send up young sprouts that will develop good sized smooth roots. It is not advisable to undertake to use the crowns of old roots, as the development from such is not as satisfactory. The tendency is to throw out a multitude of small roots that do not grow to a size convenient for grating. When once started, but little cultivation is required, for the reason that it is a plant that throws up very vigorous foliage, that shades the ground so fully as to prevent the growth of anything near it. It does not require many plants to supply an ordinary family with what they would usually make use of during the season. We have found it to do well at the outlet of a sink drain, and also upon the sides of a ditch leading from the barnyard to a mowing lot.

Its preparation for use is very simple, although not agreeable, if attempted in a warm room, in consequence of its aromatic properties. The roots should be dug as soon as the frost will admit in the spring, or at any other season if desired, (we prefer it in spring,) and washed and scraped clean and white, and then passed over a grater until the whole is reduced to a pulp, which should be placed in open-mouthed bottles, and thoroughly saturated with good cider vinegar. As a matter of taste, we much prefer to mix with it a little sugar before using. Its use with meats gives a gratifying relish, and so long as it can be procured so easily every farmer's family should have a full supply.

Spread Fertilizers.

Are farmers getting returns from investments in commercial fertilizers that are proportionate to the expenditure? This is a question that demands careful consideration, unbiased by the importuning and claims of oily tongued agents. We are frank to say that our experience has not been of the most satisfactory kind, and we find that the farming community are gradually growing more skeptical upon the point of positive paying advantage derived.

Last season we tried a special potato fertilizer, that is largely advertised as a preventive of scab, &c.; we endeavored to test it faithfully, and the result was a crop of the poorest, most scabby looking potatoes that it was ever our misfortune to grow. The yield was smaller than it ought to have been, and the tubers in their scabby condition would hardly have been suspected of being potatoes. We recommend "hewing to the line," and so must say that we believe the use of the special fertilizer was a valueless expenditure.

One who has been a dealer in phosphates of various kinds for a number of years, used a quantity upon potatoes and other crops last season and his verdict, ("hewing to the line,") is, "I've got through; no more for me; I shall make what manure I can; plant crops so far as that will go, and then stop, even if it is no more than a single hill of beans; I don't propose to pay out for a thing from which I get no returns." And, continuing, said he, "I have carted a lot of muck into my yards, which when mixed with the manure, and saturated with urine, I propose to use, and I think I shall hear from it."

Night Soil.

If there could be a perfect saving of all the solid and liquid evacuations of the human family, there would be an accumulation of fertilizing material that would not be easy to predict which kind would pay best in any given case, without a knowledge of the circumstances. It costs much less to keep hens where they can roam at will, and pick up their living, and if the number kept is not too large, so as to overstock the premises, the hens will do as well every way as if kept confined in yards, except that when allowed their freedom they are liable to more accidents, such as the depredations of animals or birds of prey. Hens can forage only upon land, but hens and water fowl together will utilize the waste food of the whole farm.

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THE CLYDESDALE HORSE.

Our illustration of a Scotch farm horse was taken from a photograph, and clearly portrays the characteristics of the breed, as in general, of the horses used by both the Scotch and English farmers. They are much heavier, and consequently less active than our farm horses, but do their work at the plough or in carts, when they are usually hitched three or more as a string-team, with a tireless, persistent energy that proves for them a remarkable adaptation for farm work. The Clydesdale, in our Western States, is thought the most profitable horse for the farmer to raise, a ready sale being assured for draft purposes in our large cities.

CARP CULTURE.

A Washington correspondent recently described an interesting sight that was witnessed by many persons when the water was drawn from one of the carp ponds used by the fish commission for propagating purposes. The pond from which the water was exhausted is in sight of the White House, between that building and the Potomac river. Together with several other ponds, it is in charge of Dr. Rudolph, superintendent of government fish ponds. During the summer some of the ponds were filled with rare aquatic plants, and visitors who saw none of the fish were amply rewarded for a visit to Dr. Hassell's ponds, by the show of luxuriant plants and brilliant flowers. The pond emptied covers two or three acres—perhaps five. It is shallow, as the carp do not require great depth of water. When the water was reduced to a narrow stream crossing the pond, the fish were scooped out with nets, transferred to tubs, and, having been carefully counted, were ready for shipment to such points as Prof. Spencer F. Baird, the commissioner of fish and fisheries, had directed. In this first pond emptied, it was ascertained that, by the natural process of propagation, the increase had been sixty-five thousand in one year. The fish taken are varied in size from the minute specimens half an inch or less in length to those of two or three pounds in weight. They were principally mirror carp, having a few scales along the back, but there were in their company not a few leather carp and an occasional hybrid and tench.

Mr. I. N. Cotton of Trader's Point, Ind., writes as follows to the *Indiana Times* of the case with which these fish may be raised: Two years ago last November I received thirty-three mirror carp, about three inches long, direct from the United States fish commissioner. I placed them in my pond, and saw no more of them until the following summer. I saw no young fish the first summer, but during the second, hundreds of young fish came to view. I took two with hook and bait in twenty-three months from the time that I put them in. One measured seventeen, the other nineteen inches in length, the larger weighing three pounds and ten ounces; so that the increase and growth are all that we could ask for. The quality, I am satisfied, will give better satisfaction than the great majority of fish you can buy on the market. They have no small bones, and are very tenacious of life after being taken from the water, and would keep longer than most fish without dressing, though all fish should be beheaded as soon as taken.

Ponds may be made by leveeing or excavating, or both. They need not be fancy, and may be irregular and in any shape that the locality will permit. It takes but a small supply of water to keep a pond of one-half an acre full. If the water source is high enough, or the water will rise enough, I should prefer leveeing to excavating. Look out for gravel beds or seams of gravel. There is where you lose your water—through the gravel. By cutting a trench through the gravel and filling with clay you can stop leakage. You should have from four to six feet of water in some part of the pond, but you want more shallow water for feeding and spawning, with plenty of aquatic plants for the fish to feed on. Watercress is said to be good. The black muck bottom, or even clay, is better than gravel for carp. The greatest difficulty in making ponds is to get rid of water, of branches and ravines that are liable to overflow your pond in times of heavy rains. They should be ditched around the pond. There should be a place of discharge for surplus water a little lower than the top of the levee, well protected from wash, by boards or stone. You need not be much alarmed about carp trying to get out. They are non-migratory, and in time of rain and storm or any disturbance of the water, they seek the bottom of the pond.

Make you a carp pond. If it is but one rod wide and three or four rods long, you will be surprised at the amount of fish you can raise in it by feeding. If you have six sheep on an acre pasture they grow well, but if you put on fifty you will have to feed them or they will starve. A limited number of carp will flourish in a pond without feed, but an overstock must be fed. Throw in cabbage leaves, potato peelings, turnips, cucumbers, watermelon rinds, or anything that your pig will eat, and you will be astonished at what good feeders they are, and at their growth. They like wheat bread better than anything that I have fed. If you will feed at the same place in the pond always, your fish will soon learn to come there for their feed. Throw in a few pellets of bread that will sink to the bottom and then some that will float, and your fish will soon learn to come to the surface. I have been unable to keep entirely clear of excitement when a carp two feet long rises to the surface to take his food and returns lashing the water with his tail, even though I have witnessed it hundreds of times.

FORESTS AND HAIL-STORMS.

The relation of forests to rainfall is a common subject for discussion, and the accumulation of observations and records seems to have pretty well settled the matter, but when hail-storm is substituted for rain-storm we have very much less information, and it is probable that in an agricultural sense, the hail-storms, because of their destructive power in summer and the devastation they may cause, are quite as important, and certainly more to be feared than rain-storms. It has been shown that the removal of the forests has a tendency to increase the rainfall upon the area, or at least it appears that the rainfall is greater upon the open country than upon the forest. So for the same reason, in regions in which hail-storms are not uncommon, it is to be expected that they would increase as the area in forest is diminished, and this has really been found to occur in the mountains of Switzerland and Italy. Prof. C. Glaser has found that clearing the hillsides in those countries tends to increase the number and severity of the hail-storms, and his conclusions are based upon a series of observations extending over a period of thirteen years. Unfortunately, he gives no data relative to the rainfall for the same areas, but, reasoning from analogy, there can be no doubt that such observations would support and confirm those mentioned above.

It must not, however, be inferred that the frequency of rainfall follows the removal of forests, because it has not been proven that this always takes place. The figures of the records here referred to, state quantities of rain in inches, and not the number of rainy days during the year.

RAISING POTATOES BY THE STRAW PROCESS.

From my experience in raising potatoes under straw I believe they could be raised in this way successfully, and save the labor of cultivation. I had a small plot of ground broken and made mellow. Rich compost was worked in the soil. The potatoes were planted by first running a small furrow, and then dropping the seed pieces in this furrow every eight inches, and covered by running another furrow, throwing the soil on the first, and then seed dropped in this, and so on until finished. The ground was now covered with straw six or eight inches deep. I waited until I thought they should be coming up, and then I examined them. I found that the moles had ruined my patch. The compost that had been worked in the soil enticed earth worms, and the moles, in hunting for the worms, had eaten all the seed. At least none came up. The next spring I concluded to plant in a different way. I had my ground broken up deep, working a rich and well-rotted compost thoroughly in the soil. The soil was now leveled and smoothed. The seed pieces were planted on top of the soil in straight lines ten inches apart and eight inches apart in the lines. The whole was then covered with about six or eight inches of straw. I found the moles would raise the soil some, but did not molest the potatoes any. I find that a liberal sprinkling of unleached ashes about twice during the growing season is of great advantage. Many vines when stretched up measured five feet, and the tubers were the finest I ever raised.—*Correspondent Indiana Farmer.*

—The agricultural returns of Great Britain, for the year 1883, show a growing tendency to substitute grazing for cultivation. Compared with 1882, there was a falling off in the area devoted to grain and root crops of 214,705 acres. There was a diminution of 390,000 acres in the tillage devoted to wheat, but an increase in barley and oats. The increase of permanent pasturage amounted to 243,700 acres.

For the New England Farmer.

FLAVOR IN BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Some little time since, there appeared in your paper, an exceedingly well written comment upon a recent butter show in Vermont. The stress of that article was laid upon the unfortunate lot marked No. 4. Aside from this comment, I had seen no account of that exhibit, until, in last week's issue of the New York *Times*, there appears quite a full and interesting detail of the whole matter. From the reading of this, what most forcibly impressed me was the discovery, by the expert, of a strictly fancy lot, which he said he could sell at once for seventy cents a pound. This testimony to such a superior merit is not to be gainsayed, and is most striking proof of the soundness of Mr. Goodman's repeated assertions on the point.

It is a general statement that butter is not worth over forty cents, and if more is obtained, it is some trick of the trade. But here is a sample put before a stranger, who at once recognizes high merit, and says he can sell it at the corresponding figure. This judgment and declaration establish the fact that there is such a quality, and that it will readily sell at an advance.

What is the peculiar constituent of this quality? Undoubtedly a fine degree of flavor. That flavor can only be caught and fixed in the butter by adherence to a rigid system of care. The description of method, by the maker, Mr. Geo. B. Williams of Walpole, N. H., while quite full and explicit, yet does not go through the account of the manipulations thoroughly enough to show how it got its peculiar merit above the most, marked No 1.

Just here the publication of the seventeen questions put by Mr. Goodman, in the last FARMER, is most timely. It would be very gratifying to myself, and, I doubt not to many others, if you, Mr. Editor, would ask Mr. Williams to answer for us, the queries of Mr. Goodman, as above. There is a peculiar individuality about the care of those cows, which the general statement, as printed in the *Times*, does not indicate.

I trust I shall be pardoned for "meddling" with butter, but sometimes we know there is a fascination about it, and also, I can say that, on this particular point, the interests of the cheese maker and butter maker are identical. My experience in cheese corroborates the conclusions of Mr. Goodman, and it is the strictly choice flavor which I want, as well as he. On no point in dairying is there need of clearer understanding than this of flavor. In our cheese we have it complicated with the point of texture, and since the texture of a cheese depends upon chemical rather than mechanical agencies, as is the case with butter, we have even a harder task than the butter maker, to produce the very choicest line of goods.

Houlton, April 9, 1884. FRANCIS BARNES.

For the New England Farmer.

NOTES FROM SOUTHEASTERN VERMONT.

In this portion of the Green Mountain State, the winter just past was not a severe one, nor yet was it so mild as was predicted by some who claim to be weather-wise. Only six times did the mercury fall below zero, or even to that point, viz: twice in December, once in January, and thrice in March. The sixth of January was our coldest day, the thermometer indicating a temperature of 20° to 25° below zero. Snow has been abundant, and yet, at no time have our main roads been impassable, by reason of drifts, or otherwise, for more than a day or two; in short, we have been favored with three and a half months of excellent sleighing. We had a few light snowfalls in the early part of April, but they were of short continuance, and now, April 15th, but little snow can be found, save on hills of northern and western aspects, and in shady ravines.

So far as maple sugar, one of the great staples of Vermont, is concerned, we hear conflicting accounts. Some farmers report but little made, and the prospect bad. Others report five, eight, ten hundred, and more, with a fair prospect ahead. My own opinion is that, although the season has not been so favorable to the production of sugar as was hoped, and as we have sometimes had, yet it has so far, been better than were the springs of 1882 and 1883. At any rate, the quality, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is especially good. Here, in Brattleboro and vicinity, the sugar season is nearly over, but in towns north and west of us sap has just begun to flow.

Nothing but preparatory work has yet been done in the way of farming, indeed, farmers hereabouts seldom put their seeds into the ground before the middle of May. The late severe depression in manufacturing interests has turned the attention of many in the direction of agricultural pursuits. Especially is this true of young men, farmers' sons who had left the farm for the factory or the shop. Some have returned to the old homestead, and others have gone West or South; and there seems to be a general waking up to the fact that to till the soil is an occupation quite as useful, honorable, and remunerative as any other, and a little safer.

J. H. STEDMAN.

West Brattleboro, Vt., April 15, 1884.

For the New England Farmer.

ON THE FARM.

I was interested in the inquiries of "H. M. G." in the FARMER of April 12, and in your answers. The Albany corn planter is used here, but is not constructed to drop a given quantity of fertilizer to the acre. One is obliged to guess at the quantity by trial on a floor, and then it often clogs, unless much care is taken to have the fertilizer dry and fine. It may be as good as any, but I should look for one that would distribute a given quantity. I can say that by actual experiment, I have proved that more corn per acre can be raised in drills than in hills. A spire once in eight inches is about right, and there will be at least one good ear on each stalk. One of my experiments gave me one-fourth more in drills than in hills. Corn drilled with a planter, can be tended through the season without the use of a hoe, except in thinning. I do this job with the hoe, to save the back. The roll that presses the earth down upon the corn beneath, leaves a depression that is just the thing for the implement used in weeding. The Thomas harrow is used by many farmers, and it fills this depression and covers the weeds. But as you suggest, the harrow can't be used on rough ground. Having some five acres of crops to weed and tend last spring, on rough land, I put together a weeder, all of wood, and grown on the farm, which did the work admirably. I call it the Universal weeder. It takes the place of the Thomas harrow in every spot and place, and can be used on any ground where hoed crops are grown. It will completely weed an acre as quickly as the Albany planter will plant it. Z. BREED.

Selections.

PEAS FOR TABLE AND SEED.

As spring days lure us to the garden, the seeds we can most safely risk, and whose crop we most highly prize, are peas. A few may be planted shallow as we closely follow the retreating frost, but the main crop, put in a few days later, should be planted deeply, four or five inches down, if the soil is in proper condition. The pea takes kindly to a fertile soil, and if drills are open to receive the seed, it is well to put manure in the drill. For broadcast sowing, my practice has been to plough the land and apply stable manure, and then sow the peas before harrowing the land in the least, then in harrowing, the peas and manure are covered together. On light soils, if peas are ploughed in, they are not planted too deep.

It will be found best generally to sow peas of different varieties for early and late, rather than sow early peas at different times all through the season, as late sown peas here rust and mildew. In practice it is found difficult to save seed from peas raised in the kitchen garden; they are such a favorite article of food that the vines are apt to be nearly cleared, leaving only the fag end of the crop, and, if these are accessible to poultry, the vines are completely cleared. For seed peas, ripen the whole crop. If a man is skilful in raising green peas, and has early land and an early variety, a market can be found for the earliest peas in any country village, and a very profitable crop can be sold early enough in the season to raise on the same land a second crop—turnips

New England Farmer.

BOSTON:

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884.

The State Senate has defeated the bill prohibiting the erection of barbed wire fences along the highways.

Nearly five thousand European immigrants landed at New York last Sunday, the largest number for any day this year, so far.

The resolve in favor of biennial elections in Massachusetts has again been negatived by the General Court, and the proposed constitutional amendment to prohibit liquor selling, has experienced the same fate.

The report of the city inspector of vinegar innocently says that "cider vinegar is sometimes adulterated by a so-called white wine vinegar, made from acetic acid, or by a destructive distillation of wood." That is all very true, but the word "sometimes" in the quotation, is plainly superfluous, as far as city vinegar is concerned.

From 100,000 to 150,000 pounds of butter substitutes, legally known as "oleomargarine," though a very large proportion of them are not what is scientifically so termed, are sold in this city every week. This will continue to be the case just as long as so large a proportion of our receipts of genuine butter range from inferior to nasty.

Poor England, with El Mahdi on one side, and El Paddy on the other, would seem to be already sufficiently tried, but now here comes an earthquake vying with the dynamiters in overthrowing buildings, and smashing things generally, as if the powers of Nature were allying themselves with the Fenians and Arabs to disturb the repose of the great Empire. A dissolution of Parliament, and a new general election appears to be the only recourse now left.

Secretary Russell says of sheep husbandry in Massachusetts, that it shows no advance, although imported thoroughbreds have been sold at 50 per cent of their cost by the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. This state of things is attributed to the fact that "farms are subject to outrageous trespass," and further that "sheep keeping must suffer till dogs are put upon the same footing as other animals, and their owners made responsible for them." Still we can remember when there were four times as many sheep in Massachusetts as there are now and ten times as many dogs.

CATTLE TRANSPORTATION.

It will be remembered that some four years ago the American Humane Association, in view of the rapidly increasing live stock trade between the West and the East, offered a prize of $5000 for an improved stock car, which should do away with the almost nameless horrors attendant upon the transportation of living animals over long distances in the ordinary cars then in use, and still used to far too great an extent. These cars were like the ordinary "freight cars," used for the transportation of merchandise; except that the sides were built open, instead of solid, so as to prevent the animals from stifling. As the traffic increased, its cruelties and abuses became so notorious, that Congress was called upon to pass a law for the protection of animals in transit, and did pass such a law, requiring that all animals should have five hours' rest after every twenty-eight hours' confinement in the cars. The law humanely provides, however, that, when cars are constructed so that the animals can be fed, watered, and have rest in them, railroads shall be released from the obligation to have the animals unloaded from such cars.

The offer by the Humane Association, of a prize for such cars, stimulated invention in this line to a remarkable degree, and before the time allowed for the presentation of models had expired, 480 models and 243 plans of cars had been submitted to the judges. Some of these models were, of course, impracticable, some were too expensive, others too cumbrous, and others again were such as would not be effective, but among them were several that answered the purpose admirably, and were fully entitled to the reward. The inventors of these cars, however, found that they could not afford to accept the award of the Association's prize, owing to the condition which had been made, that the successful car should become the property of the Association, in order that it might be introduced upon the railroads free of any charges for royalty, and the like.

The principal object of the Association, however, has been gained—the invention of a car, or cars, which met the requirements of the law—and although the $5000 could not be awarded, the leading competitors received the gold medal of the Association, and its active and earnest co-operation in the endeavor to introduce the improved cars into general use, in which the $5000 has been, or is being, expended to fully as good purpose, probably, as if it had been used as at first intended.

The Association has sent agents from time to time as far West and South as cattle are shipped, to gather facts, and has published the reports. Local agents have been maintained at Albany and Buffalo. This year the Association offers to help local societies to maintain agents at the largest stock yards of the country, as far as its means will permit. Such agents are instructed to make accurate observation of what is done, to correct abuses as far as they can, and to report to the proper railroad officers and to their societies, the constantly recurring facts.

MILK ADULTERATION.

The report of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, just issued, says of the work of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity in suppression of the adulteration of milk: "In this work the officers of the board have been thorough and their investigations reveal the fact that a very small part of the milk sold in Boston is genuine. It is, for the most part, skimmed, extended with water, re-colored with caramel, and is often treated with boracic acid, that it may be kept in the dealers' possession longer than it would be possible if it was in a natural condition. This frequent manipulation is not attributed to the milk producers; nor to the contractors who collect the product and sell it at wholesale; it is the vice of the retailers who distribute it from house to house. This systematic adulteration affects the farmers in two ways; it adds about 30 per cent to the gross supply of milk, thus meeting the demand to that extent, and the fact that the milk is so well known to be adulterated has the effect of lessening its free use. This condition of affairs would seem to indicate a co-operation between producers and consumers as the proper remedy for an abuse that affects not merely comfort and luxury, but assails the health of children."

How far the recent action of the New England Milk Producers' Association tends to bring about a co-operation between producers and consumers remains to be seen, but we must acknowledge that to us it appears as if this method of settling the question of Boston's milk supply was still as far off as ever, and that the mere holding out of the producers for one or two cents more upon a can, while perhaps securing to the farmers a little better return for their labor and feed, will not touch the great question of a plentiful supply of pure milk for the city. Indeed it would rather appear, that the higher the price paid by the retailer for the original article, the greater would be the temptation to add the less expensive water, and the deceptive caramel, and the smaller would be the prospect of increasing the sale of unadulterated milk in Boston. The difficulties of the position will be met, not by making the pure article cost higher to the retailers, but by driving about two-thirds of the retailers out of the business, which could be easily and effectually done by one-third of the men and teams now employed.

OUR WHEAT TRADE ABROAD.

According to the *Daily Advertiser*, a well-known Chicago grain dealer, who has lately returned from Europe, takes a very doleful view of the prospects of our foreign wheat trade, even in the near future. He is quoted as saying, "I took every means while away to look into the grain question, and I find we have lost our foreign grain trade. England's policy is to buy wheat from a country that will take her products in return. They must trade their wares for breadstuffs. A leading Liverpool merchant illustrated the tendency of trade, by saying that two years ago American wheat constituted 90 per cent of his trade and India wheat 10 per cent. Now his trade is just the reverse. We must raise wheat in competition with India, and if we can not do it we will have lost this trade. The prospect for a grain yield was never better in Europe, and our prices must go down to a point at which people abroad will buy from us."

If this is the case, the industrial and commercial interests of the United States are seriously threatened, and an entire readjustment not only of our foreign policy, but of our domestic affairs as well, will before long be forced upon us. The transportation business, the rates of wages for labor, the building of railroads and opening up of new territory, our policy with regard to immigration, and all our other internal interests, are so dependant upon the foreign demand for our agricultural products, that when that demand is closed or seriously reduced, all must suffer.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN MAINE.

Dr. Salmon of the United States Department of Agriculture visited the Quarantine Station at Deering, Me., last week, to inspect the work done by the State Commissioners to eradicate the foot and mouth disease, which has prevailed there since February. During his visit he not only examined the affected cattle, but also the arrangements for quarantining cattle, and the work that is now being done to disinfect all the premises, and destroy all the germs of the disease. At a meeting of the Governor and Council on Friday, the doctor reported himself satisfied with the work done by the Commissioners, and commended their success in restricting the spread of the disease. In his written report to the Governor he makes no suggestions, except that one calf belonging to Mr. Rolfe should be killed, and the manure on the several premises be destroyed by burning. The calf referred to is the only animal affected by the disease that has failed to fully recover. The State Cattle Commissioners also presented to the Governor and Council a report of the origin and spread of the disease, and their work in restricting its spread to the farms on which it first made its appearance, and a copy of the same will be forwarded to Congressman Reed. It is expected that the Government will reimburse the State for all losses sustained on account of the introduction of the disease by deficient Treasury regulations.

NEW ENGLAND FLOODS.

The Penobscot and the Merrimack rivers and other waters in New England are rising and threatening danger. Considerable damage has already resulted along the Penobscot, and the water is said to be higher at Bangor than ever before known. Lumber dealers have been able to do almost nothing, either in logging or in the mills, this spring, and all business has been seriously affected. On the Shore Line Railroad between Bangor and Ellsworth the trains have been taken off for the present because of damage done by the storm. Part of the dam at Kingman, on Mattawamkeag river, has been carried away. It is reported that three dams on the Molunkus stream have been carried away. Immense tracts of low land in the northern part of the State are overflowed. Large quantities of logs have broken loose by the breaking of booms on several of the streams, and the loss will fall very heavily upon the owners. No very serious damage is reported along the Connecticut or Merrimac Rivers, though the high water has caused considerable inconvenience, in the way of stopping machinery, and, in some ploces, driving people away from their homes. It is thought, however, that the worst is over on these streams, as there is no great amount of snow left around their sources, to feed the floods.

New Hampshire Agricultural College.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Trustees of the New Hampshire State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, was held at Hanover on the 22d inst. The condition of the College is regarded as, on the whole, satisfactory. Among other proceedings of the meeting, it was voted to lease perpetually to Dartmouth College, a strip of land on Wheelock Street, in the rear of the Gates House, on which to build the new library building. The lease was made in consideration of the agricultural students being granted the use of the library, and the privilege of attendance at certain lectures in the academy course. The officers of last year were re-elected, as follows: President, Hon. George W. Nesmith of Franklin; Treasurer, Hon. Frederick Smyth of Manchester; Secretary, Hon. Joseph Kidder of Manchester.

How Does it Work?—We have been asked by dozens of our subscribers, "How is it possible to separate the cream from the milk without letting it stand to collect?" "How does the DeLaval machine work?" and similar questions. Well, it is a curious and interesting process, and not easy to explain in terms intelligible to the inquirer who is not well acquainted with mechanical processes and terms. To satisfy the natural curiosity of dairymen, as to the practicableness of this means of separating cream from milk, as well as to the method by which the separation is effected, the DeLaval Company have arranged to exhibit one of their machines in practical operation, during the week of the great combination Jersey Cattle Sales in New York, (May 6th to 11th.) The exhibition will be in immediate proximity to the American Horse Exchange, where the sales are to take place, and, we doubt not, will prove of great interest to the hundreds of dairymen from all parts of the country who will be attracted to this important sale of fine stock, and will hardly fail to look in at the operation of this really wonderful machine.

The attention of our readers, or those more particularly who are interested in cider making, is called to the advertisement of the Boomer & Boschert Press; the press itself requires no comment, as it is conceded by all to be superior to all others. But the filter which Mr. O. F. Boomer is agent for, is an unlooked for acquisition to cider making, that must tend to give a strong impetus to this great industry which will elevate it in importance to the wine business of France. By it every cider maker can place a brilliant and delightful beverage on the market, and at an expense so nominal as to bring this healthy beverage into universal use. Parties wishing information should address O. F. Boomer, 47 Brookline Avenue, Boston, who is the sole agent for the United States both for cider and sugars.

"The Country Week."—The ninth annual report of "The Country Week" has been issued. This charity affords to many of the young children of Boston who belong to families too poor to give them an opportunity of escaping for a time from the crowded alleys of this great city the only chance they possess to enjoy the sunlight amid the green fields of a rural place. Instituted in 1875, some 160 persons were that season cared for in this manner, but so popular has the institution become, that last year no less than 2042 women and children were taken for a country vacation, each visit averaging 13 days, at a cost per head of $4 38. Many of these were accommodated at the "Country Home," Wellesley, but not a few others were provided for in various places all over the State where the residents were in sympathy with the movement, and generously offered their homes for those less fortunate than themselves, to the delight of the youngsters and their physical and mental advantage. The total expenditure of the year was about $9000, but, large as this sum appears, the ladies say they could yet find much to do with any further subscription which may be sent to them.

A Delaware paper says the peach growers of that State will feel uneasy "until the Philadelphia and New York papers report the crop as being safe."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Magazines.

Harper's Magazine seems to have adopted as a regular custom, the publication in each number of two illustrated articles of travel, one picturing and describing some old world place, and the other portraying some of the aspects of American scenery; in the May number the places thus contrasted are Kairwan, the holy city of Tunis, and the wild regions of Puget Sound. Howard Pyle's charming drawings, illustrating his hardly less charming "May-day-Idyl", and the beautiful drawings by Gibson and Dielman, which accompany E. P. Roe's serial agricultural treatise, with a love story attachment, are among the best woodcuts ever published in this or any other magazine. There are two biographical sketches, with portraits, of two men about as widely contrasted in every respect as it is possible for two men to be, Kaiser Wilhelm of modern Germany and Henry Schliemann of ancient Troy. The remaining contents of the number are varied and entertaining enough to suit all tastes.

Lippincott's Magazine for May opens with an illustrated article on "The Hill-Suburbs of Cincinnati," which, in view of some recent events, will be read with great interest. Another timely article is an account of a journey from Berber to Suakin, extracted from the diary of an English officer who was the last European to traverse this route. "Shakespeare's Tragedies on the Stage," is the title of a very readable article by an old play-goer. In the department of fiction, the number is, as usual, particularly strong, containing, besides the instalments of the two serials, two short stories, "Retaliation" and "The Rev. Nahum," both, of course variations on the one great theme of Love.

Of the illustrated articles in the *Century*, the leading one, by Julian Hawthorne, with its pictures of Old Salem, and its sketch of his father's life there, will be of greatest interest to literary readers; Mr. Benjamin's breezy narrative of the Cruise of the Alice May will perhaps be read with more delight by those who live away from the sea, than even by the most enthusiastic of yachtsmen; archaeologists will find pleasure in an article on "Metopes of the Parthenon," though to the general reade it is insufferably dull; the first of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's papers on "Recent Architecture in America" gives promise that the series will be interesting and full of information. Of the non-illustrated articles, John Burroughs' charming paper on "British Fertility," and a timely, and very carefully written paper by H. H. on the condition, hopes and consolations of the women of Utah, are the most worthy of notice. The editorial departments discuss the questions of international copyright, political progress, military morality, Education, temperance, and other timely topics.

Mr. Herbert Spencer's article on "The Sins of Legislators," with which the May number of *The Popular Science Monthly* opens, deals with one of the worst features of all representative government, the carelessness of the people in choosing their legislators, so that incompetent or vicious men are put into high positions. Another highly interesting paper is Mr. Robert Giffen's address on "The Progress of the Working Classes in the Last Half Century." Grant Allen writes about "The Milk in the Cocoa-Nut," in a style unnecessarily childish, as if his readers were not yet out of the primary schools. The Rev. Canon Curteis has an article on "Christian Agnosticism," temperate and tolerant in its tone, and persuasive in its argument. The history of "Prohibition" in Vermont, is discussed, and the results of that policy in dealing with the liquor question, are shown to be not altogether satisfactory. There are several other interesting articles, whose titles even we have not space to mention, and must content ourselves with saying of the number as a whole, that it is fully up to the high standard of the magazine.

The *North American Review* opens with a paper by Justice William Strong, setting forth some of the defects in our naturalization laws, a subject that in view of the immense numbers of "assisted" and other foreign emigrants now seeking our shores, has already become a political problem of the highest importance. "Workingmen's Grievances," another question which is destined to have a great influence on the course of American politics, form the topic of a somewhat unsatisfactory discussion between W. G. Wood and Prof. Laughlin. "The Railway and the State" is a fair presentation, from the side of the Railroads, of the question of government interference to regulate traffic. E. P. Whipple contributes a brilliant review of Matthew Arnold; Richard A. Proctor writes about the asteroids; Prof. Osborn has an interesting article on "Illusions of Memory," and Helen K. Johnson contributes an essay on "The Meaning of Song."

In the May *Atlantic* Mr. Richard Grant White in an article full of learning as well as of sound common-sense, discourses upon the extravagant claims set up for Shakespeare by his critics, big and little during the last hundred years; Harriet Waters Preston examines the claims of Matthew Arnold to distinction as a poet; The Rev. Dr. Ellis has a charming paper on Thomas Hutchinson, the royal governor of Massachusetts in the year immediately preceeding the American Revolution. Edward Stanwood reviews "The Progress of Nationalism" in the United States government; J. L. Laughlin points out the dangers attendant upon the continued coinage of silver money; E. P. Evans has an erudite paper on "Linguistic Palaeontology," several new American books are carefully reviewed; Mr. James' En Province, and Mr. Crawford's Roman Singer are continued; there are poems by H. H., T. B. Aldrich, and Edith M. Thomas, and a story by E. W. Bellamy, besides reviews, Contributors' Club and other papers.

720 Bushels per Acre of Potatoes, by Using 800 "AA" Phosphate per Acre.

Messrs. H. J. Baker & Bro., N. Y.:—

Gentlemen—The season of 1882 I commenced a series of experiments with commercial fertilizers. I purchased three different brands that at the time mentioned were considered the best in this section of the country.

The present season of 1883 I concluded to keep on with my experiments, and therefore one ton of the fertilizer, which produced the best result last year, and one ton of——and H. J. Baker & Bro's. Ammoniated Superphosphate. The following is the result: The potatoes under which I put H. J. Baker & Bro's. brand "AA" Phosphate made a more vigorous growth throughout the season. When I harvested the crop, where I used the "AA" brand, it was simply enormous.

In order to find out just what the yield would be per acre, I measured one square rod (five and one-half yards each way) in the centre of lot, from which I dug and measured four and one-half bushels of the largest and smoothest potatoes I ever saw.

I will not speak of the yield of potatoes where I used other brands of fertilizer, but simply say my experiments are at an end, and hereafter I shall use only H. J. Baker & Bro's. fertilizers, being fully convinced that they are better adapted to my soil.

Yours truly, John L. Conover.
Holmdel, Monmouth Co., N. J., Nov. 10, 1883.

Leverett, Mass.

I have used Bradley's Superphosphate more or less for about twelve years. Have used it beside other standard fertilizers experimentally, and Bradley's has always given the best results. I have one acre on a very poor gravel knoll. Ten years ago it did not bear grass enough to pay for mowing, and I planted it to corn, with Bradley's Phosphate. The land has improved steadily since; every third crop has been rye, without any fertilizer, and every crop of corn has been raised with $15 worth of Bradley's Phosphate. The final result is promising. I raised sweet corn on the same piece three years, treated the same as above. The last crop yielded heavily, most of the stalks bearing two ears. I use this Phosphate for all crops, and prefer it to any other in the market.

W. L. Boutwell.

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ The anthracite coal miners will endeavor to keep up prices this season by again agreeing to restrict production.

☞ A tornado at Dallas, Texas, last Friday, demolished a school house and severely injured eleven pupils.

☞ Three hundred and eighteen English, Welsh and Scandinavian converts to Mormonism landed in New York on Sunday.

☞ The steamer Bear, the advance ship of the Greely relief expedition, was to sail before the close of the present week.

☞ A wall left standing after a fire at Grand Haven, Mich., fell one morning last week crushing an adjoining house, killing three persons and injuring four.

☞ About 2000 iron molders of Troy, who have been out on a strike for three months, have accepted the terms of the proprietors and will resume work at once.

☞ The contraction of production and reduction of wages in the coal regions of Pennsylvania are producing great complaint among the miners, who say their families are suffering for the necessaries of life.

☞ The Guion steamer Oregon arrived at New York from Liverpool last Saturday evening, completing the voyage from Queenstown in six days ten hours and ten minutes, said to be the best time on record.

☞ The official chemists of St. Louis have found that, out of eight samples of so-called butter that they have analyzed, only one was pure and free from foreign fats. That's even worse than New York.

☞ The Indians in the Northwest territory of the Dominion of Canada are on the warpath, on account of the territorial and Dominion governments, which have left them to starve during the past winter.

☞ General McCook, commanding officer of the United States troops in Utah, believes that kindness and conciliation are lost on the Mormons, and that the only way to suppress the iniquity is to apply martial law with a firm hand.

☞ The treasury surplus amounts to $151,000,000. It is expected that a $10,000,000 bond call will be issued next week. The customs receipts so far this month are a million and a half greater than for the same period in April of last year.

☞ John N. Dunn's farm buildings and their contents at West Poland, Me., were struck by lightning and consumed, last week.

☞ The steamer Alert, presented to the United States by the British Government for use in the Greely expedition, arrived at New York on Tuesday.

☞ Mr. Henry C. Turner died very suddenly at his residence in Newton last Tuesday evening. He had for many years been connected with the Ames Plow Company at the office in Boston.

☞ The American agents of the government in cities bordering on the Gulf of Mexico have been ordered to keep a sharp watch on suspected Cuban filibusters, and to see that the neutrality laws are strictly enforced.

☞ The Post Office at South Eliot Me., was destroyed by fire Monday morning, together with the tin and hardware stock contained in the same building, kept by Howard Staples, the Postmaster.

☞ The Spanish Government has forwarded to Washington a protest against the alleged want of vigilance on the part of our authorities in not preventing the organization of filibusters against Cuba.

☞ President Arthur has ordered a Court Martial to convene in Washington May 5, to investigate charges preferred against General Swaim, Judge Advocate General, growing out of the alleged issue of false army pay vouchers.

☞ A Lowell firm started a drive of about 3,000,000 feet of logs from Thornton, N. H., last week. About 50 men are employed, and nearly three months will be required to reach Lowell. About 2,000,000 feet will be added below Plymouth.

☞ An avalanche from Fairlee mountain, Vt., last Thursday, wrecked a railroad train, but fortunately without seriously injuring any of the passengers. One of the boulders that slid down the mountain weighed as much as twenty-five tons, and came almost a quarter of a mile.

☞ The secretary of the California Agricultural Society reports that, from present indications, the wheat yield of this year in that State will exceed that of 1880. Unless some unforeseen element affects it, the crop will exceed that of last year by 60 per cent.

☞ Last week's tornado in Alabama and Georgia was very destructive to life and property. In Harris county, Ga., 46 houses were blown down. Twenty-five persons are known to have been killed, and the property loss will reach several hundred thousand dollars.

☞ Secretary Chandler has issued an official proclamation, offering the reward of $25,000 for the rescue of the Greely explorers, but warning unprepared vessels against incurring extraordinary peril in the search, since the United States will not assume any liability or responsibility beyond the reward itself.

☞ Although the main building of the World's Exposition at New Orleans is the largest ever erected in this country, it being 1375 feet by 900, yet it is now thought necessary to construct another immense building 1000 feet by 400—for the reception of Government, State and agricultural exhibits.

☞ Accounts from the interior of South Carolina report many cases of actual suffering caused by persons being unable to get food. A local paper says "there has been no year since the war when provisions have been so scarce. There are perhaps, hundreds in Marion county to-day who cannot get enough bread to eat. The largest liberality must prevail or starvation in some instances must ensue."

☞ The sub-committee of the house banking committee, appointed to report in regard to the charges against Comptroller Knox and Bank Examiner Needham, touching the failure of the Pacific Bank in this city, have submitted resolutions exonerating the former from the charge of guilt in the matter, while criticising the wisdom of some of his acts; and in regard to the latter, they acquit him of incompetency, while they censure him for yielding too readily to the influences surrounding him.

☞ A remarkable state of things prevails in the Belle Fourche region of Dacotah, according to a newspaper correspondent. A long-continued feud between the cattle men and the farmers has culminated in the death of all the dogs owned by the farmers on the river, the burning of the range, and the drowning of hundreds of cattle. The stockmen poisoned the dogs to keep them from running their stock, and the farmers being unable to fence to save their property from being destroyed by range cattle set the grass on fire, and the cattle perished in the river, while endeavoring to escape from the flames.

Nervous Exhaustion.—A very large number of persons are sufferers from physical or nervous exhaustion and a low state of vitality, brought on by various causes. They are not sick enough to be classed with invalids, nor well enough to enjoy life, or do any bodily or mental work without excessive weariness or complete prostration—a most miserable and unhappy condition, as thousands can testify. For this class of persons the new Vitalizing Treatment of Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa., is especially adapted, acting as it does directly on the great nervous centres, rendering them more vigorous, active, and efficient. Send for their pamphlet describing the nature and action of this remarkable Treatment. It will be mailed free.

The Markets.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wednesday, April 23, 1884.

The produce market presents but few changes, and there is a moderately active distributing trade, at a somewhat lower level of prices.

Butter.—Receipts of the week 8191 pkgs and 3430 bxs. The supply of choice new butter is still small, and there is but very little old butter offering in trade lots. Prices remain about as quoted last week, though dealers are purchasing sparingly, in expectation of lower figures as the season advances. We quote choice fresh made Western creamery at 27@32c, fair to good do at 29@30c, Northern creamery at 25@28c for fresh made, and 22@25c for fall made; fine new Vermont and New York dairies at 28@29c; fair to good do 23@25c; winter dairies 18@20c; straight dairies at 18@20c; Western dairies at 20@25c; ladle packed at 15@23c, and common to poor at 10@14c per lb.

Shipments of butter from St. Albans, Vt., this week were about the same as last week, 900 pkgs. The market, however, was inactive, and prices were 1@2 cts lower, the general range being 25@26c per lb, against 26@28c last week, and selections at 28c against 30c last week.

Cheese.—Receipts of the week 2217 boxes, — bbls. There is a light movement in cheese, and sales are confined to small lots at firm prices. We quote good to choice Northern factory at 14½@15½c, new Eastern at 14@15c, and best Western at 12½@13½c per lb, with new skims at 6@10c per lb, as to quality.

At Utica, N. Y., 800 bxs of cheese were sold at 12½c; 550 bxs on commission. The sales were principally of higher grades. Buyers are cautious and uncertain what to pay.

Eggs.—Receipts of the week 5713 boxes and 589 bbls. There is a steady feeling for eggs, and the demand has somewhat improved. We quote fresh Eastern at 16½@17c; Southern 15c; New York and Vermont 16@17c; Western 14½@16c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 16@16½c.

Beans.—There is a large amount of inferior stock offering, both foreign and domestic, and prices of these grades are lower. We quote large hand-picked pea beans at $2 55@2 60 per bush; choice small hand-picked do at $2 80@2 90; choice screened do $2 30@2 50; hand-picked medium $2 50@2 55, and choice screened do $2 35@2 40; common do $2 15@2 20; German medium beans $2 00@2 20; do pea $2 30@2 40; choice improved yellow eyes $3 25@3 30 per bushel.

Vegetables.—The market is over supplied with potatoes and prices are lower and weak. We quote Northern and Eastern Rose and Prolifics at 40@43c; White Brooks at 30@35c; Prince Edward Island at 35@38c per bushel. Onions are selling at $2 50@3 00 per bbl. Beets 50@60c per bush; spinach, Norfolk, $3 00@4 00 per bbl; kale 50c@$1 25 per bbl; turnips 50@70c; native onions $2 50@3 00 per bbl; Bermuda onions $1 25 per crate; cabbages $2 50@4 00 per bbl; Hubbard squash $40@50 per ton; marrow squash $30 per ton; lettuce 75c@$1 00 per doz; carrots 50@65c per bush; parsnips $1 00@1 50 per bush; asparagus $4@6 per doz; string beans $1 25@2 50 per crate.

Fruit.—There are virtually no apples coming in, and prices are higher. Russets selling at $4 00@4 50, and Baldwins at $2 50@4 50 per bbl, with some fancy stock at higher figures. Strawberries sold, at the boat, from 20@40c per qt.

Fresh Meats.—There is a fair demand for beef at steady prices; veals are in more liberal supply, but command full prices; we quote beef at 8½@13c per lb for hind quarters, and 5½@7½c for fore do. Choice lambs 11@12c per lb; common to good 9@10c; choice heavy Brighton mutton 10@10½c; light 7@9c; Eastern veal, choice, 10@11c; common to good 6@9c; Worcester 11@12c.

Maple Sugar and Syrup.—Sugar has been coming in somewhat more freely and prices are lower. There is a great deal of poor, thin syrup in the market that nobody wants at any price. We quote sugar in cakes at 10½@12½c, and in tubs at 9@10c per lb. Syrup at 70@90c per gal.

Hay and Straw.—There is an improved tone to the hay market, and some fancy lots have sold at $17 per ton. We quote choice prime hay $16@16 50; fancy $17; medium to good hay $15@15 50; choice Eastern fine $13@14; poor $12@13; damaged $6@10, with Eastern swale at $9. Rye straw at $13 50@14 50, with oat straw at $10 per ton.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, April 22, 1884.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11⅛c; New Orleans 12⅛c. Flour—market weak and, in some instances a trifle lower; No 2 at $2 15@2 80; superfine Western and State at $2 60@3 60; good to choice extra $3 65@6 50; white wheat Western $6 25@6 50; Ohio $3 25@6; St. Louis $3 25@6; patent Minnesota $5 75@6 60. Southern $3 25@6 25. Rye Flour firm; superfine $3 40@3 60. Corn Meal quiet; yellow Western $3@3 30; Brandywine $3 25@3 35. Wheat very dull; No 3 winter red at 92½c; No 2 winter red $1 03½@1 04; No 1 red State $1 17; No 1 white State $1 17. Rye very firm. Barley strong; No 1 Canada 95c. Corn—market lower and very dull; No 3 at 59½c; No 2 at 60½c; white Southern 67c. Oats—market lower; No 3 at 35c; No 3 white 41c; No 2 at 36¾@36½c; No 2 white 42@43½c; No 1 at 37c; No 1 white 47c; mixed Western 36½@39c; white Western 42@48c; white State 44@47½c. Pork declining; old mess on the spot at $16 50@16 75; clear back at $18 53@18 75. Beef quiet. Beef Hams dull at $26. Tierce Beef nominal; city extra India mess $20@23. Cut Meats steady; pickled Bellies at 7½; smoked Shoulders at 9c; Middles nominal; long clear $8 75. Lard lower and weak; Western steam at $8 8 55; city steam at $8 40@8 45; refined $8 85. Butter dull; State 18@29c; Western 8@30c; Elgin creamery 31@32c. Cheese steady; State factory 12½@15c; creamery skims 3@5c; Western flat 11@11½c Western cheddar 8@9c.

Chicago, April 22, 1884.—Flour—dull; common to choice spring wheat $3 50@5; soft spring wheat $4@4 50; good to choice winter wheat $5@5 65; common to fancy Minnesotas $3 50@4; bakers $4 50@5 25; patents $5 50@6 25; Southern Illinois and Missouri winter wheats $5 50@5 75; Michigan $4 75@5 50; low grades at $2@3 25. Rye Flour $3@3 30. Wheat lower; April 85⅛@88⅛c, closing at 85⅛c; No 2 Chicago spring 85⅛@87⅛c. Corn lower at 51⅜@51½c. Oats easier at 31¼c. Rye dull at 60c. Barley easier at 74c. Pork lower at $11 55@11 65. Lard lower at $8 30@8 32½. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders $7; short rib $8 15; short clear $8 50.

Milwaukee, April 22, 1884.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No 2 Milwaukee 90c. Corn nominal; No 2 at 55½c. Oats firm; No 2 at 33c; white at 37½@38c. Rye higher; No 1 at 65c bid. Barley easier; No 2 spring at 70c; extra No 3 spring at 68c. Provisions are lower; mess Pork $16 55. Lard, prime steam at $8 30. Hogs steady at $5 40@6 10.

Cincinnati, April 22, 1884.—Pork firm; mess at $17 25. Lard quiet; prime steam at $8 10. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders $6 62½; short rib $8 37½. Bacon irregular; Shoulders $7 50; short rib $9 25; and short clear $9 75. Hogs weak; common and light $4 50@4 75; packing and butchers $5 35@5 85.

BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES.

Carefully Corrected Weekly.

Wednesday, April 23, 1884.

Beeswax.	
Yellow, ⅌ lb	.37 @ .45
White, ⅌ lb	.40 @ .55
Coal.	
Cannel, ⅌ ton	10 00 @ 16 00
Anthracite, ⅌ 2000 lbs—	
retail	5 00 @ 6 00
cargo	4 00 @ 4 50
Coffee.	
Mocha, ⅌ lb	.23 @ .25
Java	.15 @ .25
Maracaibo	.12 @ .14
Rio	.9½ @ .14
Cotton.	Upland. Gulf.
Ordinary	9½ @ 11½
Middling	11⅛ @ 12¼
Fair	12⅛ @ 13⅛
Domestics.	
Sheetings and Shirtings—	
Heavy 4-4	.8 @ 8½
Medium 4-4	.6½ @ 7½
Drills, brown	.8½ @ 9
Print cloths	.3½ @ 3¾
Cotton Flannels	8 @ 16
Prints, fancy	.6 @ 6½
Fish.	
Cod, ⅌ qtl—	
Georges	5 25 @ 5 50
Dry Bank	2 50 @ 3 50
Nova Scotia	5 00 @ 5 50
N. Foundl'd	@
Hake	2 00 @ 2 25
Haddock	2 25 @ 2 38
Pollock	2 50 @ 3 50
Mackerel—	
No. 1, ⅌ bbl	25 00 @ 28 00
No. 2	15 00 @ 16 00
No. 3	11 00 @ 13 00
Alewives	6 00 @ 6 25
Salmon—	
No. 1, ⅌ bbl	20 00 @ 21 00
Herring—	
Scaled, ⅌ box	16 @ .17
Pickled, bbl	2 00 @ 2 50
Flour and Meal.	
Western sup.	2 75 @ 3 15
Common ext.	3 25 @ 4 00
Minnesota	4 25 @ 6 75
Patents	6 00 @ 6 50
Roller Flour	5 25 @ 6 00
St. Louis	5 00 @ 5 25
Ohio&Indiana	4 75 @ 5 25
Michigan	4 80 @ 5 00
Winter w't 2ds	3 25 @ 3 50
Oat Meal	4 75 @ 6 00
Rye Flour	3 50 @ 4 00
Corn Meal	2 50 @ 2 60
Fruit.	
Almonds—	
Soft shell	.15 @ .17
Citron	.16 @ .18
Currants	.5 @ 5½
Dates ⅌ lb	.5 @ 10
Pea Nuts	7½ @ 11
Figs, drums	.10 @ 12
Layers	.16 @ .20
Lemons, ⅌ box	2 00 @ 4 00
Oranges, ⅌ box	2 75 @ 4 00
Raisins, layer	2 35 @ 2 45
Loose Musc	2 30 @ 2 35
Furs.	
Corrected by Dyer, Taylor & Co., 36 Chauncey St.	
Mink, N.E. dark	90 @ 1 25
do. pale	.35 @ .75
Muskrat	.10 @ 12
kits	.2 @ 3
Fox, red	1 25 @ 1 30
Marten	.75 @ 1 00
Raccoon	.25 @ .75
House cat	.10 @ .25
Beaver skins	2 50 @ 6 00
Otter	6 00 @ 8 00
Lynx	2 50 @ 4 00
Bear	5 00 @ 15 00
cub	1 00 @ 4 00
Skunk	12½ @ 90
Wild cat	.25 @ .50
Fisher	5 00 @ 8 00
Buffalo Robes—	
Unlined	8 00 @ 15 00
Lined	10 50 @ 25 00
Grain.	
Corn, ⅌ 56 lbs—	
Yellow	@
No. 1 mixed	.66 @ .67
No. 2 mixed	@
Ungraded	.57 @ .60
Steamer	.61 @ .64
Oats	.39 @ .47
Wheat	.87 @ 1 10
Rye	.75 @ .80
Barley	.62 @ .92
Shorts, ⅌ ton	16 50 @ 18 50
Fine Feed	18 00 @ 19 00
Middlings	19 00 @ 21 00
Cotton Seed Meal—	
⅌ cwt	@ 1 70
⅌ ton	28 00 @ 31 00
Hay—⅌ 2000 lbs.	
East. & North.	10 00 @ 17 00
At City Scales—retail.	
Country Hay—	
⅌ ton	15 00 @ 18 00
Straw, 100 lbs	1 00 @ 1 75
Hides and Skins.	
Calcutta cow, ⅌ lb—	
Slaughter	12½ @ 13
Dead green	@ 10½
B. Ayres, dry	.25 @ 26½
Rio Grande	.23 @ .25
Western, dry	.16 @ .18
Wet	.9 @ .10
Goat skins	.25 @ .50
Honey.	
Northern—	
Box, ⅌ lb	.16 @ .25
Strained, ⅌ lb	16 @ .25
Hops.	
1883	.10 @ .20
1882	@
Leather.	
Sole, B. Ayres	.26 @ .29
Common	.24 @ .26
Oak	@
Upper, in rough—	
Hemlock	.23 @ .30
Oak	.30 @ .33
Calf skins, ⅌ lb—	
Rough	.49 @ .53
Finished	.60 @ .85
French	1 20 @ 2 00
Lime.	
Rockland, ⅌ csk	95 @ 1 00
Lumber.	
Pine, clear	25 00 @ 60 00
Coarse No. 5	17 00 @ 18 00
Refuse	13 00 @ 15 00
Shipping b'ds	16 00 @ 17 00
Spruce—	
Nos. 1 & 2	13 00 @ 15 00
Refuse	10 00 @ 12 00
Hemlock boards—	
Nos. 1 & 2	11 50 @ 12 50
Refuse	9 50 @ 10 50
Flooring boards—	
Nos. 1 & 2	32 00 @ 34 00
Refuse	20 00 @ 22 00
Clapboards—	
Extra pine	40 00 @ 55 00
Sap do.	33 00 @ 50 00
Spruce	18 00 @ 33 00
Shingles	1 75 @ 5 50
Laths	2 00 @ 2 50
Molasses.	
New Orleans	.35 @ .60
Barbadoes	.30 @ 35
Cienfuegos	.25 @ 30
Porto Rico	.26 @ .48
Nails.	
10d to 60d—	
⅌ 100 lbs	2 65 @ 2 75
Oil.	
Linseed, Am.	57 @ .58
Crude sperm	.92 @ .95
Do. whale	.65 @ .67
Refined do.	.70 @ .74
Sperm, winter	1 12 @ 1 17
Do. bleached	1 17 @ 1 20
Lard, West. Ex	70 @ .75
Nos. 1 & 2	.62 @ .66
Extra Boston	70 @ .76
Neatsfoot ⅌ gal.	72 @ 1 00
Old Metal, Rags, Paper Stock, &c.	
Old Copper, ⅌ lb	12 @ 14
Brass, ⅌ lb	.8 @ 9½
Lead, ⅌ lb	.3½ @ 3¾
Pewter, ⅌ lb	.6 @ 15
Zinc, ⅌ lb	.3 @ 3½
Sc'p Iron, cwt.	90 @ 1 00
Do. light, cwt.	60 @ .70
Cast Iron, cwt.	60 @ .65
White rags	3½ @ 5
Colored do. ⅌ lb	1½ @ 2
Folded newsp's lb	1½ @ 1¾
Waste paper ⅌ lb	1 @
Manilla rope ⅌ lb	3 @ 3½
Soft wool rags lb	8 @ 8½
Old carpets, &c. lb	5 @ 6
Waste woolens, lb	1 @ 1
Petroleum.	
Crude	6¼ @ 7½
Refined	7⅛ @ 8½
do. cases	10½ @ 12
do. high test	12 @ 12½
Naptha	10 @ 11
Produce.	
Apples, ⅌ bbl	2 50 @ 5 00
dried, ⅌ lb	.6 @ .10
sliced, ⅌ lb	.7 @ .11
evaporated, ⅌ lb	10 @ .15
Butter, ⅌ lb—	
Creameries	.24 @ .32
prm Vt.&N.Y.	.26 @ .29
fair to good	.23 @ .25
common	.18 @ .20
Western	.16 @ .25
bakers'	.10 @ .15
Beans, ⅌ bushel—	
Small and ex	2 30 @ 2 90
Yellow eyes	3 25 @ 3 30
Mediums	2 25 @ 2 55
Red Kidneys	4 70 @ 4 75
Cheese, ⅌ lb—	
prime factory	13 @ 15½
fair to good	.10 @ 12½
farm dairy	.8 @ .12
skim	.6 @ .10
Cranber's, bbl	15 00 @ 18 00
Eggs, ⅌ doz	.15 @ .17
Onions, ⅌ bbl	2 50 @ 3 00
Potatoes—	
⅌ bush	.35 @ .43
Sweet, ⅌ bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Poultry, ⅌ lb	.12 @ .22
Pickles, ⅌ bbl—	
coarse	@ 10 00
medium	@ 13 00
fine	16 00 @ 17 00
mixed	@ 14 00
Vinegar, ⅌ gal	14 @ .25
Provisions.	
Beef, Mess—	
West. mess	11 50 @ 12 50
West. ext.	13 00 @ 13 50
Plate	14 00 @ 15 50
Pork, prime	16 00 @ 17 00
Mess	17 00 @ 18 50
Clear	18 50 @ 19 50
Backs	19 00 @ 20 00
Lard, tce, ⅌ lb	9¼ @ 10½
caddies, ⅌ lb	.10 @ .11
Hams, smoked	13 @ .14½
Hogs, dressed	8 @ .8½
Salt—⅌ hhd.	
Turk's Island	1 80 @ 2 00
Liverpool	1 40 @ 1 50
bag, fine	1 50 @ 2 50
Seed.	
Corrected by Schlegel & Fottler.	
Clover, red	11½ @ 13
white Dutch lb	25 @ .30
Alsike	@ .25
Grass, ⅌ bush—	
Herds	1 75 @ 1 90
Hungarian	@ 1 25
Millet	@ 1 25
Red Top, bag	2 50 @ 3 00
Foulmead'w	2 00 @ 2 50
Lawn	3 00 @ 4 00
R. I. Bent	@ 3 00
Ky. Blue	@ 2 50
Orchard	@ 2 50
Buckwheat, bu	@ 1 25
Barley, ⅌ bush	@ 1 25
Rye, spring, bush	@ 1 00
Wheat, spring	@ 2 00
Flax Seed	2 50 @ 3 00
Linseed, Am.	1 40 @ 1 50
Calcutta	2 00 @ 2 15
Canary, Sicily	2 75 @ 3 00
Mustard Seed	.8 @ 10
Spices.	
Cassia, ⅌ lb	6½ @ 7½
Cloves	.11 @ 19
Ginger	.11 @ .12
Mace	.38 @ .40
Nutmegs	.53 @ .68
Pepper	.14 @ .15
Starch.	
Wheat, ⅌ lb	.6½ @ 7
Corn, ⅌ lb	.3½ @ 5
Potato, ⅌ lb	.4¼ @ 4¾
Sugar.	
Cuba Muscovado—	
Fair to g'd ref	5⅛ @ 5½
Prime refining	@ 5⅝
Centrifugal	.6½ @ 6¾
Refined, cube	@ 7¾
Powdered	@ 7½
Granulated	@ 7¼
Coffee crush	.5½ @ 7¼
Tallow.	
Rendered, ⅌ lb	.7⅛ @ 7¼
Grease	.5½ @ 6⅜
Teas.	
Formosas	.43 @ .61
Gunpowder, ⅌ lb	20 @ .45
Imperial	.20 @ .45
Hyson	.17 @ .35
Young Hyson	.18 @ .35
Hyson Skin	.10 @ .25
Souchong	.18 @ .55
Oolong	.15 @ .55
Japan	.20 @ .45
Tobacco.	
Conn. & Mass. Wrappers—	
Common	.14 @ 16
Medium	.18 @ 20
Fine	.25 @ 35
Selections	.40 @ 50
Seconds	.11 @ 13
Fillers	5½ @ 7½
Havana seed	18 @ 25
Leaf—Choice	.11 @ 13
Good Western	10 @ 12
Com'n & med.	8 @ 10
Lugs	.6 @ 9
Havana	.75 @ 1 25
Yara	62½ @ 67½
Wood and Bark.	
Retail prices ⅌ cord.	
Bark, hemlock	10 00 @ 13 00
Wood, hard	@ 9 00
soft	@ 7 00
Wholesale prices ⅌ cord.	
Bark	8 00 @ 10 00
Wood, hard	5 00 @ 6 00
Soft	5 00 @ 5 50
Wool.	
Ohio and Pennsylvania—	
Picklock	.40 @ .42
Choice XX	.37 @ .39
Fine X	.35 @ .36
Medium	.36 @ .38
Coarse	.28 @ .32
Mich., N. Y. & Vermont—	
Extra and XX	33 @ .35
Fine	.32 @ .33
Medium	.35 @ .36
Common	.26 @ .30
Other Western—	
Fine and X	.33 @ .34
Medium	.35 @ .36
Common	.26 @ .30
Pulled extra	.35 @ .38
Superfine	.25 @ .42
No. 1	.15 @ .20
Combing fleece	40 @ .45
Fine delaine	.37 @ .40
California	.9 @ .28
Texas	.14 @ .25
Canada pulled	.30 @ .35
do. combing	.30 @ .33
Cape Good Hope	26 @ .32

Remarks.—Business has improved, to some extent, at all the leading trade centres, and Boston, of course, shares in the improvement, but the volume of trade is still small for the season, and business is done on a very small margin of profit.

The coal trade is very quiet; the mining companies are arranging for the curtailment of production with a view to sustaining prices. The coffee market shows no improvement. Cotton is in moderate demand and prices remain firm. There is an improved tone to the market for cotton goods, and full prices are maintained; woolen goods have been very quiet and prices are unsatisfactory. There is a decidedly dull tone to the fish market with an easier feeling in prices except for mackerel, which are scarce; new mackerel are however beginning to come in, but it will be some weeks before they will affect prices to any extent. The flour market continues extremely dull, and prices are even weaker than they have been hitherto during the season, though some fancy brands are quite firmly held. Corn has been in steady but moderate demand, at a shade lower figures; oats are dull and weak; rye and barley are nominal; shorts and feed are dull and quoted lower; cotton seed meal quiet and unchanged. The market for hops is very quiet, and quotations are nominal. Hides continue in small stock, and transactions have been limited, but prices are fully sustained, and firm. The leather market is quiet, but prices are firm and for some grades higher. The lumber market is active and receipts are very quickly absorbed. Molasses is quiet and unchanged. Nails are in steady demand, and prices are firm. Linseed oil is firm and in active demand; lard oil is dull and prices are easy; sperm and whale oils unchanged and in fair request; petroleum moderately active and firm. Pork is in fair demand with small changes in prices; lard dull and easy; beef in steady and moderate demand; hams are firm and steady. Sugar has been more active and there is a firmer feeling for raw, though refind sugars still rule low. The tea market is more active at steady prices.

REPORT OF THE

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

At Brighton and Watertown.

BY GEO. J. FOX.

For the week including Wednesday, April 23, 1884.

Amount of stock at market:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shotes.	Hogs.	Veals
This week	3,675	6,685	283	12,403	1,643
Last week	3,441	10,069	237	14,417	1,030
One y'r ago, April 26	3,488	11,187	230	11,502	1,856
Horses	355				

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine	154	—
New Hampshire	125	748
Vermont	213	1,151
Massachusetts	144	501
New York	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—
Connecticut	—	—
Western	2,817	4,285
Canada	222	—
Total	3,675	6 685

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROADS, &c.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	1,934	2,193
Lowell	203	607
Bos. & Albany	1,317	3,885
Old Colony	—	—
Eastern	164	—
Boston & Prov.	—	—
On foot & boats	57	—
Total	3,675	6,685

DROVES OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
Maine—				
F. Savory		4		
E. S. Upham		3		
Glines & Weston		16		
F. H. Coolidge & Son		22		18
Libby & Sons		68		64
J. H. Fogg		22		3
S. H. Wardwell		19		3
New Hampshire—				
H. A. Wilcox	10	2	6	35
I. B. Sargent & Co	15	16	45	42
Dow & Moulton		12	18	50
O. F. Bothell		4		20
E. F. Adden		6	2	20
D. O'Brien		6		
Aldrich & Johnson	4	26	233	40
Breck & Wood		10	200	55
G. D. Hooper			154	
M. Pike			90	15
W. S. Abbott		7		
N. E. Winn		10		4
Adams & Jones		4		
Esterbrook & Blodgett		7		
A. C. Foss		15		
Vermont—				
P. Morrin	7	2	121	6
R. G. Kimball	6	1		21
G. B. Evans	26			17
J. Carroll		4		
F. S. Kimball	51	5	50	179
Hall & Seaver	89	3	5	100
Sargent & Turner	13	16	55	30
J. Counter	1	1		6
W. C. Brown		8		
H. Ingerson	9	30		80
L. W. Tinker		7		9
N. H. Dutton		6		
E. H. Frazier		2		
Stocker Bros	2	8		
Martin & Squier	24	16		192
R. P. Pollard	11	15	150	52
W. Ricker				15
M. G. Flanders	16	10	34	61
Taylor & Harpin	18	91	121	23
B. F. Wilder			44	3
H. N. Jenne			1	27
A J. Piper		10		97
R. E. French & Son	71	2	550	25
A. Williamson	5	15	1	99
G. W. Brownell	19	4	3	30
B. P. Fields		10		
B. S. Hastings	19	23	16	30
J. B. Remick		6		
Massachusetts—				
A. A. Smith	4	5	75	4
Stranger		3		
W. H. Bardwell		2	60	3
J. S. Henry	20	68	366	15
J. D. Hosmer		4		
Scattering		50		
E. Williams		12		
Western—				
J. B. Thomas			400	
Hathaway & Jackson		1512		
A. N. Monroe		1198	350	
Hollis & Co.			2340	
J. F. Stetson		52		
E. H. Eames		20		
E. Farrell		51	220	
E. A. Hollis			775	
J. J. Donnelly			200	
Canada—				
N. Kennedy		165		
H. M. Mix		27		
A. E. Goodfellow		30		

Foreign Trade.—From resident shippers we learn that the English market is firm at prices of last week, being 7½@7¾d on cattle, 8@8½d on sheep, with dressed beef at 6½d, against 5½d last week, but with heavy shipments we naturally expect a lowering of rates, both at Liverpool and Glasgow. The latest news is, however, at firm prices. Shipments from this port during the week were 2116 cattle, and no sheep. Steamer Assyria with 137 cattle, by A. N. Monroe; steamer Hiberian for Glasgow 153 cattle, by J. A. Hathaway; steamer Kansas for Liverpool with 713 cattle, by J. A. Hathaway; 60 by J. Black, 100 by A. N. Monroe; 100 by Lingham & O'Brine; the Waldension for Glasgow 173 cattle, by J. A. Hathaway; 165 do, by N. Kennedy; the Scandinavian for Glasgow; 515 cattle by J. A. Hathaway.

NORTHERN CATTLE.

PRICES ON 100 lbs. DRESSED WEIGHT.

Good oxen	$8 00 @ 9 50	Second qual.	$5 00 @6 50
Fair to good	6 75 @ 7 75	Third quality	4 00 @4 25
Few pairs premium bullocks	$—— @——		

Union Market, Watertown, Tuesday, April 22.—Receipts during the week were 2308 head of cattle; 1512 head were Western; 222 head were from Canada; The balance from the New England States. The two latter lots were largely for export to Liverpool and Glasgow. The supply for the home demand was all sufficient, with prices very much the same as last week, but we did not discover any 10c cattle, or of good quality sufficient to command that price this week, and for corresponding qualities of cattle we note no change. What few Western cattle were sold went at 6½@7c live weight, to weigh from 1150 to 1250 lbs each.

SALES OF CATTLE AT UNION MARKET.

Sales of Western cattle in a small way this week at 6½@7c ⅌ lb, live weight, with range in weight 1150 to 1250 lbs.

Sales of 2 oxen, weighing 359 lbs at $220; 4 oxen, weighing 5740 lbs at 5½c live, by D O'Brine.

Sales of 21 oxen, average to dress 1250 lbs at 9½c D W, and 4 oxen at less price by J. S. Henry.

Sales of 2 cattle, weighing 2700 lbs at $140; 2 oxen, weighing 3100 lbs at $150, by J. B. Sargent & Co.

Sales of 6 steers, av 1100 lbs at 5¾c; 5 steers, av 800 lbs at 4½c, by R. P. Pollard.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ⅌ CWT. ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	$6 87½@7 12½	Light to fair	$6 00 @6 25
Good to prime	6 50 @6 75	Slim	4 50 @5 25
A few lots of premium steers cost	7 25 @7 50		

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday April 22 and 23.—The supply of cattle was light, by way of the Boston & Albany R. R. Market prices rule unchanged. Butchers were buying cattle mostly from 6@7c ⅌ lb live weight. Speculators handled but few cattle this week; light investments considered safest. The quality of the cattle much the same as at last market. The tone of the market was only moderate, but a good export demand effected.

SALES OF CATTLE AT BRIGHTON.

Sales of 11 steers av 1360 lbs, at $6.65; 14 do av 1050 lbs, at 6⅛c; 4 do av 1100 lbs, at 6⅛c; 4 do av 1150 lbs, at $6.55; 7 do av 1150 lbs, at $6.40 by E. Farrell. Sales of 10 steers at $6.70. Sales of 9 steers av 1340 lbs, at $6.90; 10 do av 1025 lbs, at $6.60; 8 do av 1180 lbs, at $6.65; by J. F. Stetson.

MAINE CATTLE, BEEF AND STORE.

AT WATERTOWN.

Prices of Store Cattle.—Working Oxen ⅌ pair from $75@100 to $110@175; milch cows and calves from $25 to $38; extra $40 to $50; farrow cows $18 to $30; yearlings $10 to $20; two-years-old $14 to $30; three-years-old $25 to $42. Veal calves 2½@7c ⅌ lb. Fancy milch $50@75.

There was more of a movement in working oxen than we anticipated. Sales range about the same as their value for beef, unless fancy, and very well matched and trained. Sales of 1 pr girthing 7 ft 6 in, weight 3400 lbs at $175; 1 pr girthing 6 ft 8 in, weight 2800 lbs at $140; 1 pr girthing 6 ft 10 in, weight 2800 lbs, of coarser grade, at $125; 1 pr 7 ft 1 in cattle at $145, by J. D. Hosmer. Sales of 1 pr girthing 6 ft 6 in, weight 2500 lbs, at $130; 1 pr girthing 6 ft 7 in, weight 2600 lbs, at $140; 1 pr girthing 6 ft 9 in, weighing 2800 lbs, at $158, by Glines & Weston. Sales of 2 beef cattle weighing 2770 lbs at 6c live; 1 pr 7 ft 3 in cattle, weighing 3200 lbs, at $165; 2 pairs 7 ft cattle weighing 2900 lbs, at $150 per pair; 6 steers weighing 2300 lbs the pair, at $115 per yoke.

Late arrivals and sales at Brighton on Wednesday.—A. N. Monroe 38 cars of cattle, Hollis & Co. 3 double-deck cars of sheep, E. A. Hollis 1 double-deck car of sheep. There was a fair demand for milch cows this forenoon, with moderate demand for beef cattle. Sales of 20 steers average 1411 lbs at 7½c live; 20 do av 1306 lbs at $6 80; 15 do av 1134 lbs at 6½c; 18 do av 1239 lbs at 6½c; 24 do av 1142 lbs at $6 40; 18 do av 1415 lbs at 7c, by A. N. Monroe. Sales of 1 pr four-year olds girthing 7 ft, weighing 3000 lbs at $165; 1 pr girthing 6 ft 10 in, weighing 2800 lbs at $155; also 2 new milch cows at $40 each, by S. H. Wardwell. Sales of 1 pr 7 ft 2 in cattle weighing 3300 lbs at $175, by J. H. Fogg. Sales of new milch cows from $20@70, by A. J. Piper. Sales of 4 new milch cows at $200; 1 springer at $48, by A. Williamson. Sale of 1 pr 6 ft 8 in cattle weighing 2550 lbs at $135; 1 yearling bull $22; 10 new milch cows $47 each, by Libby & Son. Sales of new milch cows from $35@50, by Breck & Wood.

New Milch Cows, and Springers.—The cow market was well stocked with the usual grades and quality. Prices range from $20@75 per head, as to quality; sales largely confined to Wednesday on milch cows or springers; the latter selling mostly from $35@60 per head.

Veal Calves.—Supply heavy, and the market ½c per lb lower, and the very best not worth over 7c per lb. Sales of 3 calves average 115 lbs at 5½c, by B. F. Wilder. Sales of 15 calves at 5½c, a lot of nearly 100 head at 6c. Sales of 27 calves averaging less than 100 lbs at $4 50 per head, by H. N. Jenne. Sales of 27 calves weight 4500 lbs at 6c, by Breck & Wood.

Store Pigs and Fat Hogs.—6@6½c live weight is what Western hogs delivered, bring. Slaughterers are paying 7½c D W for Northern hogs. Store pigs in fair demand, selling at prices previously quoted. Receipts, 283 head.

Live Poultry.—Now that the Lental season is over the demand for live turkeys is much less, with sales at 12½c, and hens at 15c per lb.

NORTHERN SHEEP.

Prices—Sheep and Lambs, in lots, 2½@6½c ⅌ lb, or $2 75@6 50 ⅌ head. Yearlings, 5@7½c ⅌ lb.

The demand was fair at Union Stock Market for Northern flocks; the arrivals over the Northern railroads were 2800 head. The quality included all grades from common to choice; only one lot of sheared sheep noticed, that sell some 20c less per lb than wool sheep of same quality. The bulk of sales were made during the forenoon of Tuesday, with sales ranging from 2½@7½c including lambs nearly 12 months old. Buyers were not very anxious to purchase at the above quotations. Spring lambs not really quotable, being sold on commission, but the rate as near as we can learn at $5@8 per head, weighing from 50@60 lbs; B. F. Wilder sold 44 sheep av 90 lbs at 5½c; M. G. Flanders sold 24 sheep weight 2220 lbs at 5c; J. B. Sargent sold 45 sheared bucks average 74 lbs at 4c; J. S. Henry sold 40 sheep av 105 lbs at 6c; 200 lambs av 80 lbs at 7½c; Breck & Wood sold 10 sheep weight 720 lbs at 5c; 16 do weight 1630 lbs at 5c; 50 sheep and lambs weight 3570 lbs at 5½c; 43 lambs weight 2690 lbs at 6c; 51 do weight 3920 lbs at 7½c.

HIDES, PELTS, SWINE, &c.

Brighton hides, 7½@7½; country do, heavy 7@7½, light 6@6½; bull & stag hides,—@—c ⅌ lb; calf skins 11@12c ⅌ lb. Tallow—Brighton, 6@6½c; country, 4@5c. Western fat hogs, 6½@6½c ⅌ lb; Store pigs, 5@9c at retail; sucking pigs —@3.50 ea; Northern dressed hogs, —@7½c. Pelts 75c@$1 30 ea. Dairy skins 25@50c each.

General Remarks.—Cattle receipts are comparatively heavy this week, with over 2000 head taken for export, the balance not considered heavy. There was a very fair local demand and prices generally sustained on all grades offered. Western rule at 6@7c ⅌ lb live weight, for the most part, and Northern stock mostly from 6@9½c dressed weight. Prices on sheep generally sustained, with range 2½@6½c for old flocks; 5@7½c for yearlings, and whatever sheared sheep arrive make about two cents difference. Those selling at 6c with wool on, would move at 4c sheared. Milch cows in fair demand, and unchanged rates. Country hogs now sell at 7½c against 8@8½c last week. Veal calves are ½c lower, with 7c@top price; and live poultry rates at 12½@15c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Albany, N. Y., April 22, 1884.—The cattle market unchanged. Beeves at 6½@7c. Bulls dull at 4½c. Milch cows weak at $40@60 each. Calves in over supply and dragging at 5½@6c for veals, and 3@3½c for buttermilks. Sheep and lambs weak; sheep 6@7c; lambs 7@8½c per lb.

Chicago, April 21, 1884.—Hogs—market lower; rough packing $5 40@5 80; heavy packing and shipping $5 85@6 25; light bacon grades $5 30@5 90; skips $4 00@5 00. Cattle—lower; export grades $6 25@6 75; good to choice shipping steers $5 85@6 20; common to medium $5 20@5 70. Sheep—market firmer; inferior to fair at $4 00@4 75 per 100 lbs; medium to good $5 00@5 50; choice to extra $5 50@6 00.

April 22—Hogs—market 10@15c lower; rough packing $5 30@5 75; heavy packing and shipping $5 80@6 50; light bacon grades $5 20@5 75; skips $4 00@5 00. Cattle—market 10@15c lower; export grades $6 30@6 60; good to medium $5 20@5 75. Sheep—market steady; inferior to fair $4 00@4 75; medium to good $5 00@5 75; choice to extra $5 50@6 25; lambs $6 00@6 75.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Boston, April 21, 1884.

While the sales of the past week foot up a fair average, amounting to 1,845,500 lbs of all kinds, the tone of the market is dull, and there is no prospect of any favorable change. As long as the goods trade continues depressed and unsatisfactory, we can scarcely expect manufacturers to stock up to any extent. They are more indifferent about wool than ever before, and to effect any considerable sales concessions have to be made. The closing out sales of Texas, Territory and California wool, for some months past, have been at a fearful shrinkage on the cost of the article early in the year, and parties in the interior can scarcely realize the extent of the depression. But there was no alternative. The wool cost more than it ought to cost at clip time, and the goods market and the wool market have been out of joint ever since, and sales could only be forced at low figures.

New wool is near at hand, and in a very short time the entire clip of the country will be available. An entire clip now means sufficient wool to supply manufacturers for nearly a year. If there had not been an over-production of goods last year the wool clip of the country was sufficient to supply all our wants, if we except carpet wools, which we do not raise to any extent.

The demand for fine wool continues disappointing and prices are unsatisfactory.

The business in combing and delaine fleeces has been very limited on account of the small stock of all kinds. Low and coarse combing would meet with a ready sale, but the stock on the market is so small quotations are for the most part nominal. Combing wools generally are in a stronger position than clothing, but the prospects ahead are not favorable for high prices for any kind.

The business in unwashed fleeces has been quite light. Not a pound of Texas has been reported, and the sales of Territory have been limited. Stocks, however, have been very much reduced by recent transactions.

The demand for pulled wools has been fair, but prices are easy. The sales of the week have been 209,200 lbs of all kinds. We quote choice Eastern and Maine supers 38@40c, but the principal sales of super and X have been in the range of 30@37c ⅌ lb.

Sales and prices for the week have been as follows:

Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—The sales include 15,000 lbs XX and above at 40c; 20,000 lbs X at 37½c; 500 lbs XX at 37½c; 2000 lbs XX at 36½c; 25,000 lbs X on private terms; 500 lbs No 1 at 46c; and 10,000 lbs No 2 at 33½c.

Michigan Fleeces—The sales include 60,000 lbs X at 34c; and 14,300 lbs X at 32@33½c ⅌ lb.

New Hampshire and Other Fleeces—The sales include 2000 lbs New Hampshire at 32½c, and 48,000 lbs mixed fleeces, various kinds at 28@40c ⅌ lb.

Combing and Delaine Fleeces—The sales include 4000 lbs No 1 combing at 42c; 35,000 lbs Michigan and Ohio delaine at 38@40c; 4500 lbs No 1 delaine at 39c; 3000 lbs delaine at 38c; and 11,000 lbs Kentucky combing at 28c ⅌ lb.

Territory Wool—The sales include 3000 lbs at 23c; 15,000 lbs at 21; 19,000 lbs on private terms; and 1300 lbs Montana at 24c ⅌ lb.

Oregon Wool—The sales include 21,100 lbs at 25c for Valley and 20@23c for Eastern; and 23,000 lbs Eastern at 23c ⅌ lb.

Missouri Wool—The sales include 2000 lbs three-eighths blood at 33½c ⅌ lb.

Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleeces—The sales include 17,000 lbs at 23@28c; 21,600 lbs at 20@25c; 5000 lbs at 20@21; 10,000 lbs at 19@20c; 1500 lbs coarse and medium at 18@31c; 5000 lbs fat sheep at 22c; 4000 lbs at 17@25c; and 1000 lbs at 22@24c ⅌ lb.

California Wool—The sales include 13,000 lbs spring at 25@26c; 44000 lbs spring at 20@25c; 3500 lbs fall at 14@18c; and 245,000 lbs fall, supposed at 12@13c ⅌ lb.

Pulled Wool—The sales include 74,000 lbs super at 29@39c; 1500 lbs X at 30@35c; 13,000 lbs X at 33½@35c; 1000 lbs XX at 35½c; 7000 lbs X at 35c; 400 lbs XX at 36c; 1000 lbs X at 30c; 4000 lbs A super at 36½c; 19,000 lbs super at 25@33c; 5000 lbs fine super at 35c; 20,000 lbs super at 25@28c; 800 lbs super at 36c; 15,000 lbs super and X at 30@33c; 8000 lbs combing at 31c; 5400 lbs fine super at 36c; 2000 lbs low pulled at 15c; 1000 lbs black at 19c; 1500 lbs burry at 22@24c; 500 lbs black at 25c; 600 lbs No 1 and 2 at 15c; and 15,000 lbs California on private terms.

Scoured Wool—The sales include 17,900 lbs at 33@73c; 22,200 lbs at 41@60c; 98,000 lbs at 41@52c; 5600 lbs at 40@60c; 6000 lbs at 38@50c; 4000 lbs at 25@30c; 4500 lbs at 31c; 2000 lbs at 60c; 31,000 lbs at 37@52c; 10,000 lbs at 45@50c; 5000 lbs at 57@58c; 1000 lbs at 48c; 1000 lbs at 37c; 1500 lbs at 42½c; 500 lbs at 33c; 3500 lbs at 38c; 1100 lbs at 42c; and 2000 lbs at 35c ⅌ lb.

Noils, Tub Washed &c.—The sales include 6000 lbs tub washed on private terms; 5000 lbs Noils at 29c; 3200 lbs Noils at 20c; 18,300 lbs Noils on private terms; 6000 lbs sorts at 33½c; 2300 lbs sorts at 32@34c; 3000 lbs bucks at 16½c; 300 lbs tags at 18c; and 55,100 lbs sundries, principally from 17@37½c ⅌ lb.

Foreign Wool—The sales include 12,000 lbs Australia at 41c; 18,000 lbs at 40c; 29,000 lbs at 39c; 100,000 lbs at 35c; 1400 lbs English and 272,000 lbs Mediterranean carpet on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

FISH MARKET.

Gloucester, April 21, 1884.—The volume of business continues light, and prices have again fallen 25c per qtl, so that at the present time the business is unremunerative to the producers. Wholesale quotations for fresh fish rule low, as follows: halibut 9c per lb for white, and 7c for gray; codfish 1@2c; haddock 1@1½c per lb. The salt fish market continues without animation; quotations are as follows: Georges codfish $5 00@5 25 per qtl for large, and $3 25 for small; new Western Bank $4 50 and $3 00; old Grand and Western Bank $3 00 and $2 50; shore do $4 75 and $3 50; English-cured $3 75 and $3 25. Cusk $2 50; haddock $2 25, pollock $2 50, and hake $2 25@2 50 per qtl; smoked halibut 13c per lb; boneless and prepared fish 3½@8c per lb; scaled herring 14@18c per box; smoked alewives 90c per 100; salmon $20 per bbl; Eastern round herring $3@4 75; Nova Scotia split do $5 50; Labrador do $5 50@6 00; new shore do $2 50@3 00; pickled codfish $5 50; codfish tongues and sounds $11. Mackerel: No 1, $22@25 per bbl; extra $28@30; No 2, $15; No 3, $11@12, No 4 $4 50@5 00.

DIPHTHERIA!

The Prostration which follows Diphtheria, and the persistency with which it clings to the patient, are well known to all who have had any experience with this terrible disease.

The following letter shows how the restoring and invigorating properties of **Hood's Sarsaparilla** overcome it, and how by vitalizing and enriching the blood it neutralizes and eradicates the poisoned matter from it, bringing to the convalescent the color, life and vigor of robust health.

Lowell, Mass.

Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.: Gentlemen—My little girl had the diphtheria last April. The disease left her very weak, blood poor, with no appetite, and she could not seem to rally from its effects. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended by a neighbor. After she had been taking it a few days we noticed a change for the better—she began to eat with a relish. It seemed to take out the poison the disease had left in her blood, the change being very noticeable in her face. She took it two months and fully regained her health, much to our delight. We now recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla with a great deal of pleasure. Very truly yours,

J. R. Smith,
19 Butterfield Street.

"That Extreme Tired Feeling."

"The first bottle has done my daughter a great deal of good; her food does not distress her now, nor does she suffer from that *extreme tired feeling* which she did before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Sold by all druggists. Price $1 a bottle or six bottles for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Tooth-Powder, Only 25 Cents.

INGRAIN CARPETING.

KENSINGTON ART CARPET,
LOWELL THREE-PLY,
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PLAIN EXTRA SUPER,
KIDDERMINSTERS,
ENGLISH WOOL DUTCH,
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Very Low Prices.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

Annual Sales over 50,000 Tons.

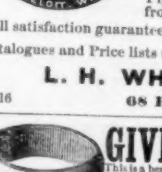
This high-grade fertilizer produces crops of superior quality and quantity. It is not a stimulant, but a plant-food. The high standard for which it has been noted for TWENTY YEARS past will be strictly maintained.

For pamphlets, address

CLIDDEN & CURTIS,
12tf General Selling Agents, Boston, Mass.

WHEELER'S ECLIPSE WIND ENGINES

Received the highest award at **Five Worlds' Fairs.** Received over 150 Medals and Diplomas. Received a Special Silver Medal at the New England Fair in Manchester, N. H., 1883. This reliable, self regulating, storm-proof and noiseless Windmill, after a test of 16 years, has become a favorite wherever known. Over 18,000 are now in use. Hundreds of the prominent citizens of New England are among the Eclipse Patrons, and will testify to its merits. We offer to the public, no fulsome words of praise, but simply point to what has been done, and to a plain statement of facts from our Patrons. Autograph testimonials shown to any who will call. All water supply materials promptly furnished. Pumps, Water Pipe, Small and Railroad frost-proof Tanks a specialty.

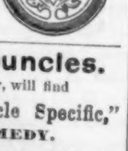


Full satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers.

Catalogues and Price lists upon application to

L. H. WHEELER,
52t16 68 Pearl St., BOSTON.

GIVEN AWAY! This is a beautiful **solid** wedding ring made of **Heavy Rolled Gold** plate. Each ring warranted. We want to introduce our new and beautiful Catalogues of Clocks, Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, &c. at once. SPECIAL Offer: Send us 88c. in stamps and we will send you this elegant ring. We will also send you FREE, as a present, the "Little Wonder"



TIME KEEPER, just as shown in cut. A thoroughly reliable teller of the time of day in a handsome Silver Nickel Hunting Case. Cut one-third size. Address BABCOCK & CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

Boils and Carbuncles.

Any one suffering from either, will find

"Pratt's Boil and Carbuncle Specific,"

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

Send $1.00 for a box, and receive it postpaid by mail, if your druggist will not get it. TALCOTT, FRISBIE & CO., Agents, Conn. For sale by all druggists.

BEATTY PIPE ORGAN 9 Blow Pedals, 25 Stops, in perfect order, warranted only $49.75, Parlor, Chapel and Cottage Organs, at Bargains. Pianofortes Grand, Square & Upright, for $250.00 worth $1,000 ☞Order immediately or send for Circular. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

2 $156 SHONINGER ORGANS FREE! Equal chance for all. One organ to be given West and one East of the Mississippi River. The publishers of "Home Cheer," (a 44 col. journal) to increase its circulation, offer said (2) organs free to the persons naming the shortest verse in the Old Testament before June 1st. If three or more send the correct answer, the first received from East and West will be awarded the organs. With your answer you must send 50 cents, (postal note or 2c. stamps) for which Home Cheer will be sent to you 6 months. Address HOME CHEER, New Haven, Ct. (For winner of last organ see May issue.)

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian **HAIR RENEWER**

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp.

Hall's Hair Renewer has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe.

Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause; *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of Hall's Hair Renewer wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE **WHISKERS**

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

H. N. AVERY,
No. 26 North Market Street,
BOSTON, Mass.,
DEALER IN
HIDES, CALF AND SHEEP SKINS,
Rough and Tried Tallow,
—AND—
POULTRY SUPPLIES.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS.
25-lb. bags, 35 cents. 100 lb. bags, 85 cents.
50-lb. bags, 55 cents. 60 cents per 100 lbs. in bbls.

BONE MEAL, CHICKEN BONE, CRACKED BONE FOR FEED.
50-lb. bags, $1.25. 100-lb. bags, $2.50
In bbls., $2.50 per 100 lbs.

FERTILIZER BONE.
50 and 100-lb. bags, 2¼ cents per lb.
In bbls., $2.25 per 100 lbs.

GROUND BEEF SCRAPS.
50-lb. bags, $1.50.

No charge for above packages delivered at my store. 100-lb. bag Beef Scraps, $2.50, bag 25 cents extra; same bags returnable at price charged. 500 lbs. or more of any of the above delivered to any railroad in Boston. My only terms cash with order. No goods sent out C. O. D. Correspondence solicited with wholesale dealers. 13t13

THE COMMON SENSE Fertilizer Man'f. Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common Sense Fertilizers,

AND DEALERS IN

Stable Manure, Wood Ashes, Pure Ground Bone, &c.

Company Organized June 19, 1882.

Capital Stock, . . . $150,000.

DANIEL RUSSELL, President.
GEO. A. SAFFORD, Treasurer.

Office 42 Congress St., Room 5.

In again calling your attention to the above-mentioned article, we present to all users of Fertilizers, whether Farmer, Gardener or Florist, a Fertilizer best adapted to the needs of Plant Life and Growth, and which we claim will produce more Plant Food, *at the price*, than any other Fertilizer in the market.

In proof of the above statement, we invite your perusal of the numerous testimonials, now printed in our pamphlet for 1884, from practical growers, who used our goods the *past remarkably poor season.*

Pamphlets, containing price list and full instructions, will be mailed free on application.

THE Common Sense Fertilizer Man'f. Co.
13t9

THE STANDARD SUPERPHOSPHATE
—FOR—
ALL CROPS.
NONE BETTER.
Standard Fertilizer Co.,
Office 30 Kilby St., Boston.

New England Agents:
C. A. WHITTEMORE & CO.,
80 So. Market St., Boston.
SEND FOR BOOKS AND CIRCULARS.
13t10

DARLING'S ANIMAL FERTILIZER,
—AND—
PURE FINE BONE

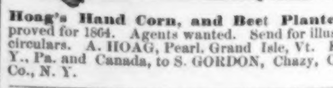
Are the most profitable Fertilizers you can buy. They are adapted to all crops and soils, and made only of the best materials and chemicals that can be obtained. No South Carolina Rock or low grade chemicals used. They carry the crops through better, last longer in the soil, and produce splendid results. These are facts acknowledged from all parts of this country. If you desire a fine Lawn use our celebrated Lawn Dressing, and our Flower Grower for house and garden plants. Bone Meal for Cattle, Bone for Fowls, Mechanical purposes, and Chicken Feed a specialty.

Wholesale Dealers in Beef Scraps and all kinds of Fertilizing Materials and Chemicals.

L. B. DARLING FERTILIZER CO.,
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

For sale at the principal Agricultural houses in New England.

Agents in Boston, Parker & Wood, E. C. Holmes and C. H. Thompson & Co. 12t7



Hoag's Hand Corn, and Beet Planter, improved for 1864. Agents wanted. Send for illustrated circulars. A. HOAG, Pearl, Grand Isle, Vt. For N. Y., Pa. and Canada, to S. GORDON, Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y. 4t16

A PRIZE, Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 52t64

50 SATIN FINISH CHROMOS with name 10c. Send us 15 names with $1.50 and you will receive a Beautiful Parisian Diamond Ring FREE. STAR CARD CO., Clintonville, Ct. 13teow1

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE. *R. S. & A. P. LACEY,* Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C. 52t46

New England Farmer,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

DARLING & KEITH,

34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, 1st insertion, 12 cts. per line.
Each subsequent insertion, 8 " " "
Business Notices, first " 15 " " "
Each subsequent " 12 " " "
Reading Matter Notices, . . . 50 " " "

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week on Tuesday, to secure insertion.

Advertisers are charged for the space occupied in solid nonpareil measure.

Transient advertising must be prepaid.

Cuts inserted without extra charge.

No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar.

Special terms for Probate and Farm Advertising.

☞ The above are *net* prices for all advertising less than $100 in amount.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The following gentlemen, who are authorized Agents for the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, will canvass for subscribers and collections in the following Counties in New England:—

G. W. NYE, ... CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND.
FREEMAN ROBBINS, . . . WASHINGTON, VT.
F. W. CHEEVER, ... CHITTENDEN and FRANKLIN COS., VT.
DAVID K. CHEEVER, . . . RUTLAND CO., VT.
A. W. WINGATE, ... SULLIVAN, HILLSBORO, and CHESHIRE COS., N. H.
LESTER BARNES, ... BRISTOL CO., MS.
D. G. STEVENS, ... YORK CO., ME.

Subscribers are requested to forward their subscriptions without waiting for the Agent to call. The date on their label will always show how far they have paid up.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

New subscribers who pay not less than one year *strictly in advance*, will also receive, in connection with the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, twelve consecutive monthly numbers of THE POULTRY POST, an elegantly illustrated, and thoroughly practical paper, devoted entirely to the poultry interest. *The Poultry Post* is not an advertising sheet, but a legitimate publication, containing in each issue twelve or more columns of just such practical information upon the breeding, rearing, feeding, housing, and marketing of poultry, as is needed by and useful to every farmer, and it will be furnished to new subscribers on the above terms, without further charge of any kind.

THE POULTRY POST will also be sent, on precisely the same terms, to our *old subscribers*. That is, any subscriber now upon our list, who pays for his FARMER *for one year in advance from the 1st of the current month*, will receive the twelve monthly numbers of the *Poultry Post*, without further charge. We are obliged to make this stipulation in order to have the subscriptions to both papers bear the same date, thus avoiding possible errors on our own books, or those of the *Poultry Post*.

Farmers' Directory.

The Business Houses whose cards appear in this column are among the best and most reliable in the city.

FERTILIZER

FISH TRIMMINGS for sale by the ton, in barrels, ready for shipment. The best and cheapest Fertilizer in the market.

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
97, 99 and 101 F. H. M.,
13t16 And Basement 18, South Side, Boston.

ESTABLISHED 1856.
WM. F. BROOKS & CO.
Commission Merchants, and Wholesale Dealers in
FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Pork, Lard, Poultry, Dried Apples, &c.
Country Consignments Solicited.
28 Blackstone St., under New England House.
WM. F. BROOKS. BOSTON. CHAS. O. BROOKS.

INSURANCE.

Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
CASH FUND, JANUARY 1, 1883, $482,451.87
Surplus over Re-Insurance, ... $271,818.40
Gain in Cash Fund the past year, ... 22,268.97
Gain in Cash Surplus the past year, ... 18,309.66
AND EVERY LOSS PAID IN FULL.
Amount at risk, $26,117,877.00.
Total Liabilities, $190,632.57
Dividends paid on every Expiring Policy: 50 per cent. on 5 years, 30 per cent. on 3 years, and 20 per cent. on all others.
ISRAEL W. MUNROE, Pres't and Treas.
CHAS. A. HOWLAND, Sec'y. 17

General Intelligence.

"Give me the Stockbridge for Potatoes."

PITTSFIELD, MASS., 1883.

Gents,—Have used your Potato Fertilizer, (Stockbridge,) the past two seasons, and am satisfied that with it I can get potatoes more uniform in size, and better in quality, than I can get on stable manure. Give me the Stockbridge for potatoes every time. Yours, etc., WALTER ELMER.

Stockbridge Permanently Enriches the Soil.

NO. FRAMINGHAM, MASS., Dec. 31, 1883.

Gentlemen,—Four years ago I set apart an acre of land for experimenting with the Stockbridge Manure. To one-half the acre I applied Stockbridge Corn Manure alone; on the other half, used fifteen loads of stable manure, and hen manure in the hill. Planted to corn three years in succession, manuring in the same manner as above, each year, and harvested each year a larger crop from the Stockbridge, than from the stable and hen manure. I then seeded the whole piece to grass, without any manure or fertilizer, and cut as large a crop from the "Stockbridge" half, as from the other, and I believe my soil is richer to-day than it was four years ago. Yours truly, PETER B. DAVIS.

Knabe Pianos for Brooklyn Schools.

(From the Baltimore Daily News.)

The award of the contract to supply the Brooklyn, New York, Public Schools with twelve Pianos has been made to Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., this being the entire number required; the award was made after a test of merit. The Board of Education having determined to secure the Piano which they believed to be the best in the market, without regard to the difference in price. After a thorough examination and comparison, the Knabe Pianos were unanimously chosen.

TIME IS MONEY.—Time and money will be saved by keeping Kidney-Wort in the house. It is an invaluable remedy for all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, and for all diseases arising from obstructions of these organs. It has cured many obstinate cases after hundreds of dollars had been paid to physicians without obtaining relief. It cures Constipation, Piles, Biliousness and all kindred disorders. Keep it by you.

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. 600 Elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

THE manufacture of needles and pins is one of the most flourishing industries in Germany. The eight manufactories of Iserlohn alone consumed in 1882 no less than 690 tons of wire and give employment to 1500 operatives.

THE whole physical mechanism becomes impaired by the heavy winter diet and lack of open air exercise. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor of the system.

A SOUTHERN lady dropped a bag containing $9875 worth of jewelry out of a car window on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and because the conductor would not stop the train, sued the company for the loss of her property. The Federal Court at New Orleans, however, decided that she had no claim.

How can you remain a sufferer from dyspepsia, when worse cases than yours are being cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla? Try it.

FISHERMEN in the interior bays and straits of California complain that the salmon are being rapidly killed off by sea-lions, which also break into nets that have been set over night, and spoil the catch by taking one or two bites out of each fish.

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence, 250 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge. 10teop2

A WOMAN in Baltimore, thinking she was dying, gave her babe to the nurse, and told her to take it to an asylum till after her death. The nurse pocketed the child's board money and left it on the asylum doorstep. The mother has recovered, but cannot identify her child among a hundred other waifs.

VEGETINE.—It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving nature to perform its allotted task.

LAST week the mountains on either side of the Sacramento Valley were well covered with snow, while in the valley itself the trees were bursting into leaf and flowers blooming.

☞ THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.—No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

IT is said that an alligator steak much resembles black bass in taste, but is a little drier and a slight degree stronger. It would readily pass as fish on the table.

A PAPER chimney fifty feet high has been erected at Breslau, Prussia.

WESTERN CROP REPORTS.

A dispatch from St. Paul announces the Northwest ahead this year as to season, and that seeding is further advanced in Minnesota and most of Dakota, than in Wisconsin. The season will show a largely increased acreage, that of Minnesota being estimated in the neighborhood of 200,000 acres. In Dakota the percentage will probably be larger. The increase in wheat acreage will not be commensurate with the amount of new land broken. In the northern portion of the State farmers will sow quite extensively to rye and oats, while in the southern portions the dairy interest will more than hold its own. The corn crop will not be so large, owing to the scarcity of seed, due to the failure of last year.

In Northern Dakota and Minnesota, farmers will raise hard wheat almost exclusively, but farther south a tendency is shown for softer grades. The advanced condition of the season gives promise of an excellent harvest. Reports collected by the Chicago *Times* from the winter and spring wheat belts in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri, are to the effect that, generally speaking, the winter wheat that was not winter-killed is now doing well, but the spring wheat prospects are not cheering, owing to continued wet, disagreeable weather. In eleven counties in Illinois winter wheat was extensively injured by freezing weather, and a number of fields have been ploughed up, and the prospects are not good for more than half a crop. In the remaining counties, and particularly in the upper tier, better reports are received, and a full average crop is predicted. In Central and Southern Missouri, winter wheat shows the effect of winter-killing, and the coming crop promises about eighty-five per cent of the average for the entire State. In Northern Indiana there is now a promise of ninety-three per cent of an average crop, in the central portion eighty-two per cent, and in the southern portion eighty-five per cent, which was about the relative condition of the crop in April, 1883. In Kansas there is an increased acreage, and no material damage is reported by freezing. In Michigan the average will be from eight to ten per cent less than last year, and an average crop is predicted.

GARDENING is practically taught in more than 20,000 primary schools in France.

The World Abroad.

SUMMARY OF LATEST FOREIGN DESPATCHES.

Great Britain.

The two suspected dynamiters, recently arrested, have been further remanded for trial, the government not being ready to proceed. It seems now to be conceded that the deadly agent was not made in America, but in France, having been carried across the channel by women. It is declared that the dynamiters in England are opposed to isolated attempts. They contemplate a general explosion in various parts of the country on a certain day and hour. The whole of the dynamite funds amount to £16,000. Four thousand pounds has been expended in the various attempts and for the defence of the men who have been arrested. This sum includes the rent of a dynamite factory in France.

The English detectives have failed to link any of the Irish-American suspects with the dynamite plots. The French authorities deny that they intend to expel suspects. In the absence of positive proof of guilt, the French government will not interfere. Even the British embassy at Paris holds aloof.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have gone to Darmstadt.

The University of Edinburgh last week celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of its foundation. Among the degrees conferred was that of LL. D. to U. S. Minister Lowell.

Earthquake shocks of considerable force were felt in the eastern counties of England on Tuesday morning. The most serious disturbance appears to have occurred at Colchester, in Essex county, where it is estimated the damage to property will aggregate £10,000. Buildings in many places were badly shattered, the occupants rushing terror-stricken into the streets. A good deal of damage was also done at Southend and Chelmsford, not far from London.

France.

Monsiegneur Rende, the Papal nuncio, has returned from Rome charged with a special mission to Prime Minister Ferry, which is expected to influence the future relations of France and the Vatican. Rumors are again afloat to the effect that the Pope will presently seek an asylum in France.

Egypt.

News from Egypt is of the most exciting character. Two thousand refugees from Shendy, men, women and children, who were endeavoring to make their escape to Berber, were surrounded by the rebels and massacred.

It is feared that Berber will shortly be surrounded and captured by the rebels, who are already threatening all available avenues of communication. General Gordon is in an extremely precarious position at Khartoum, and is justly indignant at his abandonment by the British government. He declares that henceforth he will cut himself entirely adrift from those who have deserted him, on whom will rest the blood-guiltiness of all lives hereafter lost in the Soudan.

General Items.

Several Russian army officers and government officials of superior rank have been arrested, charged with being revolutionists.

The Propaganda has completed an account of the discussions of the American bishops at Rome, which will be sent to every bishop in America, as a guide for the forthcoming council in Baltimore in November next.

A large number of people were killed and wounded by the falling in of the roof of a circus building at Bucharest during a performance Monday evening.

The Spanish cabinet council will send a protest to the Washington government for its lack of vigilance in permitting Aguero to escape from America into Cuba. Meanwhile the governor-general of Cuba telegraphs that Aguero's band has been surrounded at Cienaga, and that there will be no more trouble. He says that the island is tranquil.

The French troops obtained another victory in Tonquin on the 16th instant, defeating the Black Flags near Hunghoa.

The late fire in Rangoon raged for two days. The loss aggregates £1,200,000. Mandalay the capital of Burmah proper, which was recently half destroyed by a conflagration, has been afflicted with another extensive fire.

Business Notices.

Tired Feeling.

A lady tells us "the first bottle has done my daughter a great deal of good: her food does not distress her now, nor does she suffer from that *extreme tired feeling* which she did before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." A second bottle effected a cure. No other preparation contains such a concentration of vitalizing, enriching, purifying, and invigorating properties as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Cambridge, April 16, by Rev. L. S. Parker, S. Ellery Jennison to Mary M. Custer.

In Brookline, April 14, by Rev. Dr. Clinch, assisted by Rev. Leonard K. Storrs, Henry P. Pronk of Dorchester to M. Louise Moody, daughter of the late J. G. Moody of Cambridge, Mass.

In Newburyport, April 9, by Rev. Daniel P. Pike, Ira W. Moody to Lizzie L. Emery, both of Newburyport.

In Newton Centre, April 17, by Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., Henry S. Williams to Annie Fields, daughter of Hon. Henry S. Washburn.

In Mechanics' Falls, Me., April 16, by Rev. D. Church, Albert E. Coburn of Weston to Adelaide F. March, daughter of S. C. March.

In Augusta, Me., April 16, by Rev. Daniel W. Waldron, assisted by Rev. Arthur F. Skeele, Mr. Edmond Gould to Miss Anna S. Waldron, daughter the late Daniel Waldron.

DIED.

In Roxbury, April 13, Mrs. Ann K. Hooper, 91 yrs. 10 mos.

In Cambridgeport, April 16, Elizabeth Frances, daughter of the late Commodore John White, U. S. N., in the 72d year of her age.

In Revere, April 14, Mrs. Elizabeth Sullivan, aged 73 yrs. 2 mos.

In Watertown, April 18, Isaac Robbins, aged 81 yrs.

In Beverly, April 17, Margaret Roundy, widow of Deacon Neh. Roundy, 96 yrs.

In Reading, April 13, William Bryant, aged 71 yrs. 6 mos.

In Salem, April 13, Mrs. Harriet M., wife of Clifford C. Burns, 74 yrs. 1 mo.

In Stoughton, April 18, Mrs. Ezickel Holmes, aged 77 yrs. 10 mos.

In Stoughton, April 16, Sally, wife of the late Simeon T. Drake, 78 yrs. 8 mos.

In East Walpole, April 16, Mary D. Lewis, widow of Warren Lewis, 78 yrs. 5 mos.

In Concord, Mass., April 14, Mrs. Sarah L. Russell, widow of the late Solomon P. Russell, 56 yrs.

In Whitinsville, Mass., April 16, Mrs. Sarah R., widow of the late Paul Whitin, in the 84th year of her age.

In Hanover, N. H., April 13, Sarah Blake Bruce, aged 79 yrs.

In Providence, R. I., April 12, Geo. A. Leete, in the 68th year of his age.

In Magnolia, Fla., April 14, Ezra C. Hutchins of Newton, aged 88 yrs.

New Advertisements.

CIDER.
BOOMER & BOSCHERT
Presses, Graters, Elevators, Boilers, Engines, Shafting Pullies, &c. Gaignens' Patent Filter, Rapid, for Cider and Sugars. Address
O. F. BOOMER,
26t17 47 Brookline Ave., Boston, Mass.

MENHADEN
FERTILIZERS,
MANUFACTURED BY
CHURCH BROTHERS,
Send for Circular. 9t17 Tiverton, R. I.

INCUBATORS.

Bates' Improved Incubators are pronounced by all the most perfect hatching-machines made; capacity, **100** to **1000** eggs; 6 sizes, prices, **$18** to **$100.** Every Poultry Raiser should have one. **Brooders** constantly on hand; prices, **$12** to **$30.** Send stamp for descriptive circulars and testimonials. Address **JOSEPH I. BATES & CO.,**
13t17 **Weymouth, Mass.**

FOR SALE, AND ELIGIBLE IN A. J. C. C. H. R.; Bull 14 months old, sire Rosel's Butter Boy, G. S. Butter Boy, 3243, dam Bess Lena, 3d, gr.d. Bess Lena, 3349. Stock bred by Lawson Valentine, Mountainville, N. Y. Price $100. A fine large animal. For full particulars address F., care A. W. CHEEVER, Sheldonville, Mass. 3w17

THE "BAY STATE"

TRADE MARK

FERTILIZER,

We desire to call the attention of **Special Farmers** and **Practical Agriculturists** to this celebrated brand of **Fertilizers,** acknowledged by those who have used it, to be **equal, if not superior, to any** now in the market. Manufactured from the

Very Best Materials and Adapted to all Crops.

Ask your dealer for it. If he cannot supply you, address the manufacturers.
Circulars and information mailed on application.

CLARK'S COVE GUANO CO.,
4t17 **NEW BEDFORD, Mass.**

SEEDS.

SEED PEAS.
All the Leading Varieties, First Early, Early, Medium and Late, Selected Expressly for Market Gardeners and Family use.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.
All the Leading Varieties, Choicest and Best in Quality.

FLOWER SEEDS
Of the most Popular and Beautiful Varieties.

FARM SEEDS,
Comprising the most Useful and Profitable varieties of Seed, Grain and Grass Seeds, for dry and green fodder and ensilage crops. Seeds for root crops, etc., etc.

Our Seed Catalogue will be furnished on application.

Everett & Gleason,
34 South Market Street, Boston. **34**
17tf

GAIN
Health and Happiness.
How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take
KIDNEY-WORT
THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

AN APPEAL FOR IMPROVED CATTLE CARS.

THE UNITED STATES LAW TO PROtect animals during transportation by rail, provides that, when they are carried in cars in which they can be fed, watered, and have rest, its requirement that animals shall be unloaded every 28 hours, and then have a rest of 5 hours, shall not apply to animals in such cars. The law prevents starvation and too long confinement in cars SO FAR AS IT IS OBEYED by the Railroad Co.'s, and its existence and enforcement are of the first necessity while the common stock cars are used, but the re-loading at the stopping places is attended with much cruelty, it being naturally hard to get the poor creatures back into cars, where they have already so suffered, without blows, or worse.

To meet this want of an improved car the American Humane Association offered a prize of five thousand dollars (5000) for such a car in 1880, to stimulate the inventive ability of the country. One of its conditions was that the patents on the approved car should be given to the Association, that the car might be offered to the railroad companies by it free from charges of royalty.

But the owners of the best inventions decided not to compete for the prize, thinking that their cars would prove more valuable to them than the five thousand dollars. Accordingly, the prize could not be awarded. The offer, however, caused the construction of *cars* WHICH MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW, and the trustees of the fund take this way of making known the fact to Officers, Directors and Stockholders of Railroad Companies, and to all Humane People whose hearts have been touched by the atrocities of this traffic.

Gold medals have been given to the persons and companies named below. The names are given in the order that the several cars were examined.

A. C. MATHER, Chicago, Illinois.
W. STUART HUNTER, Belleville, Canada.
J. M. LINCOLN, Providence, Rhode Island.
MONTGOMERY PALACE CAR CO., New York City.
BURTON STOCK CAR CO., Boston, Massachusetts.
THOMAS CLARKE, Truro, Nova Scotia.
JOHN W. STREET, Chicago, Illinois.

So long as the common car is used, the words of Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, will continue true: "I declare the live stock traffic to be one long and uninterrupted line of suffering from the West to the East." The sanitary objections are also of the gravest character.

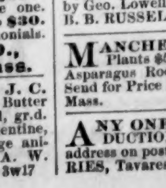
The great success of refrigerator cars is lessening the number of animals transported alive; but there must always remain such a traffic in them as to make the improved car a permanent necessity.

To avoid all misrepresentations on the subject, we add that neither the Association or any of its officers have a pecuniary interest in any of the cars above named.

EDWIN LEE BROWN, Chicago, Ill., } Trustees of Car Prize
MRS. EMILY W. APPLETON, } Fund of American
ABRAHAM FIRTH, } Humane Association.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and rendered doubly effective in being coupled with Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the assistance required to heal and restore the diseased Lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.



PLANTS.
I have this season the finest PLANTS ever grown at SUNNYSIDE NURSERY, including the new and standard varieties.
Catalogues sent free.
CHAS. S. PRATT,
1t17 North Reading, Mass.

WAUSHAKUM SEED CORN,
RAISED UPON SEED PLOTS SOLELY for seed, and every imperfect stalk removed before its pollen does its work so as to ensure great vitality and productiveness. Raised and for sale by J. M. J. JEFTS, Ashby, Mass. 4t16

WANTED,
MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT CHILdren, on a City Farm. Man to assist the Warden on the farm; the woman to do the cooking and assist the Matron. References required. Address,
14tf F. B. GARDNER, Brockton, Mass.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS,
GRAPE VINES, FRUIT TREES, ETC. All the leading varieties, both new and old, at reasonable rates. New Illustrated Catalogue free. Address IRVING ALLEN, Springfield, Mass. 5teop9

WANTED AGENTS at once to sell the authentic and complete life of WENDELL PHILLIPS, by Geo. Lowell Austin. The people are waiting for it. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass. 2t16

MANCHESTER STRAWBERRY Plants $5 per M., all the leading varieties. Also, Asparagus Roots, Blackberry and Raspberry Plants. Send for Price List to GEO. F. WHEELER, Concord, Mass. 4t15

ANY ONE INTERESTED IN THE PRODUCTION OF HONEY will do well to send his address on postal card to SOUTH FLORIDA APIARIES, Tavares, Florida. 13t8

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES
FOR RYE, OATS, BARLEY, AND SEEDING DOWN.

Now is the time to order the Stockbridge for Spring Grains and Seeding Down. These Manures take the lead, especially where one has no stable manure. They recognize the fact that the *Form* of plant food has as much influence on the crop as the amount applied. They are compounded, therefore, to furnish not only the right amount, but the *right form for sure and profitable returns.*

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO.
BOSTON & NEW YORK.

CARDS 40 Satin Finish Cards, New Imported designs, name on and Present Free for 10c. Cut this out. CLINTON BROS. & CO., Clintonville, Ct. 26t45

Real Estate---Stock.

Peter C. Kellogg & Co. will hold the
FIFTH ANNUAL
SPECIAL COMBINATION SALE
—OF—
JERSEY CATTLE,
Consigned by Prominent Breeders,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 7 to 10, 1884, at
THE
American Horse Exchange, Limited,
Broadway and Fifth Street, New York.
(Office 107 John Street.)

The unrivaled attractions of this great annual sale have made it a nucleus around which other sales have been dated, making an aggregate of about

500 Jerseys to be sold

in New York within the space of a week. It will be preceded on Tuesday by the sale of the increase during 1883 of Mr. T. A. Havemeyer's herd.

Intending buyers of registered Jersey Cattle in large or small numbers, will find the fifth annual Special Combination Sale the most valuable opportunity of the year for securing them, with large numbers to select from, and every animal pledged to absolute sale, without limit or protection.

The catalogue contains consignments from such noted breeders as Messrs. S. M. Burnham, A. B. Darling, John I. Holly, J. V. N. Willis (all cup winners in former sales,) D. F. Appleton, Moulton Brothers, John D. Wing, S. M. Shoemaker, H. S. Russell, W. R. McCready, J. H. Walker and some twenty-five others, many of whom are likewise prominently known, and who take great pride in the quality of their representation in this great annual sale.

Every strain of blood of importance is creditably represented, and the offspring of some of the most famous cows in the country will be sold.

Catalogues will be ready April 28.
PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.,
3t15 107 John Street, New York.

Holsteins or Dutch Friesians,
MY LAST IMPORTATION OF 36 yearling heifers, 3 yearling bulls and 1 two-year-old bull for sale. **I import only the best.** Write for prices. CHAS. W. WOLCOTT, Readville, Mass. 6teop13

Pure Poland China Hogs.
BEST OF ALL BREEDS, FATTEN AT any age, attain great weight. A few very choice August pigs for sale; will weigh from 150 to 200 lbs. Also the noted Boar, Emerson, No. 2457, Vol. 4, O. P. C. R. Pedigrees furnished. All stock eligible to Ohio Poland China Record. Reduced rates by express. Write for prices, &c. S. B. AUSTIN,
12tf Van Wert, Ohio.

FARM FOR SALE,
IN NORTHFIELD, MASS., WITH EXcellent dwelling house, convenient sheds and outbuildings, good and commodious barn, ample supply of water from a never-failing spring. From five to fifty acres (at purchaser's option) of good tillage land, upland and meadow. The Connecticut river divides it from the Mount Herman School for boys; it is 2½ miles from the Young Ladies' Seminary. Easy access to churches, schools, post office and depots. For further particulars address THOS. J. FIELD,
11tf Northfield, Mass.

Pure Bred Berkshire Swine,
High Grade Yorkshire Swine,
Ayrshire and Holstein Cattle,
Always on hand and for sale. Write for what you want, or visit the farm. CHAS. W. WOLCOTT,
52t49 Readville, Mass.

FARMS on James River, Va., in a Norther settlement. Illus. circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va. 26t44

17t2

ONE CENT
invested in a postal card and addressed as below
WILL
give to the writer full information as to the best lands in the United States now for sale; how he can
BUY
them on the lowest and best terms, also the full text of the U. S. land laws and how to secure
320 ACRES
of Government Lands in Northwestern Minnesota and Northeastern Dakota.
ADDRESS:
JAMES B. POWER,
Commissioner of Immigration and Land Commissioner,
17t1 **ST PAUL MINN.**

Legal Notices.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the Heirs-at-Law and others interested in the estate of SAMUEL KELLEY, late of North Reading, in said County, deceased Greeting: Whereas, JOSEPH D. GOWING, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of debts and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same; and said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, ... Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-second day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
3t17 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of MARSHALL S. BOYER, late of Reading, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, ALFRED C. HOBBS, the Executor of the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased, which account contains certain claims of said executor against the estate of said deceased; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the second Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said Executor is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once a week in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, a newspaper printed at Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
3t17 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the next of Kin, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the Estate of ELIZA STOW, late of Stow, in said County, deceased, intestate: Whereas, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to HENRY GATES, of said Stow; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same. And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this eighth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
3t15 J. H. TYLER, Register.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT. To the Heirs-at-Law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of ELMORE RUSSELL, late of Watertown, in said County, deceased, Greeting: Whereas, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by NATHAN ABBOTT, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on his bond pursuant to said will and statute; You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this fifth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
3t15 J. H. TYLER, Register

BRADLEY'S SUPERPHOSPHATE.

UNIFORM IN QUALITY, UNIFORM IN CONDITION, UNIFORM IN VALUE.

For nearly a quarter of a century, Bradley's Superphosphate has maintained its reputation as the best in the market. Based upon no vague, theoretical principles, it is not an *experimental* fertilizer, of variable composition and fluctuating value, but a **thoroughly practical and reliable manure, of uniform quality, condition** and **value.** It contains *all the elements of plant-food* in the most nutritious forms, derived from the best materials, and combined in proportions proven by **an actual experience of 23 years to best constitute A Well-balanced Complete Manure, for general use on all crops, either with or without barn-yard manure.**

STANDARD GUARANTEED.

For further particulars send to our nearest local agent, or to ourselves, for our pamphlet for 1884, containing a full discussion on commercial fertilizers, and the experience of many practical farmers who have used Bradley's Superphosphate.

BRADLEY FERTILIZER COMPANY,
27 KILBY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
13t10

DAIRY GOODS. CHURNS

We make from the best material **Superior Articles of Dairy Goods,** that are models of strength and simplicity. Unquestioned proof given of their durability. Sole manufacturers of **Curtis' Improved Factory Churn, Mason's Power Butter Worker, Lever Worker, Curtis' Square Box Churn, Rectangular Churn, Cream Vats, Dog Power, etc. "One Family Churn at wholesale where we have no agent."** All goods warranted exactly as represented. **TWO GOLD AND FOURTEEN SILVER MEDALS** awarded for superiority.
CORNISH, CURTIS & GREENE, Fort Atkinson, Wis.
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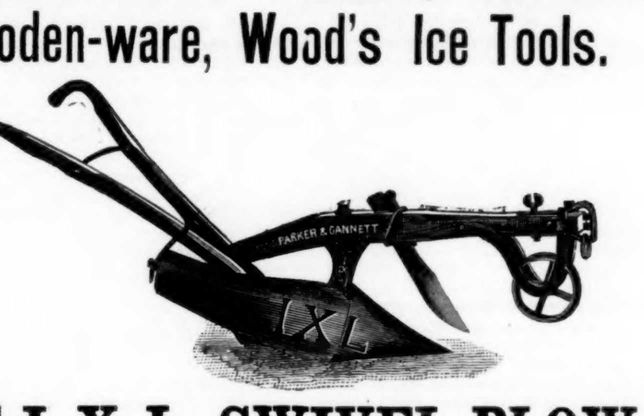
PARKER & WOOD,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, SEEDS, Wooden-ware, Wood's Ice Tools.



THE I. X. L. SWIVEL PLOW,

PARKER & WOOD, Sole Makers.
We keep EVERYTHING for the Farm, Garden and Lawn.

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SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WALTER A. WOOD'S
MOWERS THE BEST IN USE.

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TWINE BINDERS WITH BUNDLE CARRIER WORK TO PERFECTION.

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SWEEP RAKE THE BEST IN MARKET, AND LIGHTEST.

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CHAIN-RAKE gives ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

484,586 MACHINES
PUT INTO THE FIELD.

WALTER A. WOOD
Mowing & Reaping Machine Co.,
HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.
New York, 101 Fulton Street.
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St. Louis, 943 North Second Street.
San Francisco, 349 Market Street.
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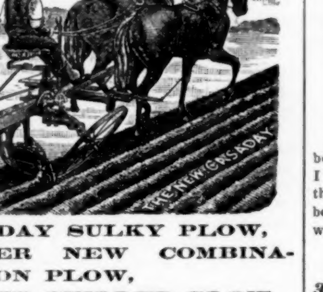
OSBORN PLOW SULKY.

Adapted to any Right Land Plow.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Information.
AGENTS WANTED.
FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.
6t16



CASADAY SULKY PLOW,
OLIVER NEW COMBINATION PLOW,
OLIVER CHILLED PLOW,
OLIVER STEEL PLOW,
WHIPPLE SPRING TOOTH WHEEL HARROW AND CULTIVATOR COMBINED,
WHIPPLE HAND CULTIVATOR.

These are Warranted the Best Goods in the Country.

Standard Superphosphate.
C. A. WHITTEMORE & CO.,
With C. H. THOMPSON & CO.,
3teop13 80 So. Market St.

MATCHLESS SWIVEL PLOW OF THE WORLD.

No other plow has such a record, and no other plow has yet been produced to equal it. It turns the furrows all one way, leaves no dead furrows or ridges, pulverizes better than any other plow, works equally well on level land or hillside. No farmer should be without it.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
T. B. EVERETT & CO.,
No. 43 South Market St., Boston.
(Successors to Everett & Small.)
Send for Circular. 3teop13

SEED POTATOES.

Early Sunrise, Early Telephone, Conqueror, and Wall's Orange, each 75c. pk', $2.25 per bush. White Star, White Elephant, Queen of the Valley, Burbank's Seedling, Mammoth Pearl, and Vt. Champion, each 50c. pk', $1.25 per bush., $2.50 per barrel. Early Mayflower 75c. per pound. All first-class, and true to name. Liberal discount on large orders. Orders booked and potatoes shipped as soon as weather will permit.
I. W. LINFIELD, Braintree, Vermont.
4t14

Extra Large Apple Trees.
TWO AND THREE TIMES TRANSplanted for immediate fruiting. As safe to transplant as small trees. Gangs of men will transplant and root prune, fruit, shade or evergreen trees, until June, to ensure success when planted permanently. Our experience runs through thirty-seven years of tree culture in Mass.
Catalogues of 64 pages free.
3t16 JACOB W. MANNING, Reading, Mass.

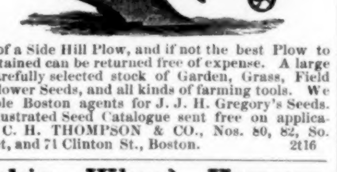
Pure Vegetable Seeds For Sale.
HAVING A SELECTED STOCK OF Seeds all of my own raising, I propose to sell them direct to the Gardeners and Farmers, and not to the seed stores as formerly.
Boston Market Celery, $2 ℔.
Arlington Celery, (New.)
Henderson Summer Cabbage.
Henderson Snowball Cauliflower.
White Seed Tennis Ball Lettuce.
Black " " " "
White Spine Cucumber.
Bastian Beet, Parsley, Parsnip.
Long Scarlet Radish, American grown, Yellow Summer Squash.
Danvers Orange Carrot.
Catalogue and price list sent on application to
15t3 W. W. RAWSON Arlington, Mass.

2,000 VALUABLE RECIPES for $1 by mail. Send postal for list to F. A. NOURSE, Milford, N. H. 13t16

Matthews' Hand Cultivator
AND
Wheel Hoe
Combined or Single.

The best Cultivator and Weeder, for all crops, in use. Also, the
Genuine Matthews' Seed Drill,
Acknowledged everywhere as the Standard Drill of America. Manufactured only by
T. B. EVERETT & CO.,
43 South Market St., Boston, Mass.
(Successors to Everett & Small.) Send for circular.
4t16

The Perfect Side Hill Plow.



Found at last in the Improved North American Plow. We will send this to any one in want of a Side Hill Plow, and if not the best Plow to be obtained can be returned free of expense. A large and carefully selected stock of Garden, Grass, Field and Flower Seeds, and all kinds of farming tools. We are sole Boston agents for J. J. H. Gregory's Seeds. Our illustrated Seed Catalogue sent free on application. C. H. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 80, 82, So. Market, and 71 Clinton St., Boston. 2t16

Corbin Wheel Harrow.

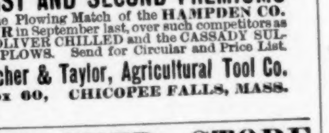
READ WHAT THEY SAY:

FITCHBURG, MASS., Sept. 20, 1883.

HIGGANUM M'F'G CORP'N: The Corbin Harrow I bought of you September 1st, has paid for itself already. I have used other Disk Harrows three years, but like the Corbin much better, it being lighter draft and a better pulverizer. I set it the sharpest angle and work the team all day. G. F. WILLIAMS.

Higganum M'f'g Corp.,
38 South Market St., Boston, Mass.
2t16 *and Higganum, Conn.*

THE NATIONAL STEELED METAL PLOW



Is GUARANTEED to be made of first-class material, nicely finished, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. They are made of PATENT STEELED METAL.
FIRST AND SECOND PREMIUMS
at the Plowing Match of the HAMPDEN CO. FAIR in September last, over such competitors as the OLIVER CHILLED and the CASSADY SULKY PLOWS. Send for Circular and Price List.
Belcher & Taylor, Agricultural Tool Co.
Box 60, CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.
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NEW SEED STORE
NOW OPEN, WITH ALL THE NEW varieties of choice Garden Seeds for 1884. We have a large assortment of Seeds grown on HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.'S 40,000 acre farms. We offer for sale the **Boston Favorite Potato**, one week earlier than Clark's No. 1; the largest yield has been grown from one peck.

Washington's Early Peas, the earliest variety grown. **Gen. Jackson Tomato**; very large and prolific. **Franklin Turban Squash,** the best winter hard shell.

FARMING TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

Call at
HOLMES & RUSSELL'S
32 Faneuil Hall Sq., Boston, Corner No. Market St.
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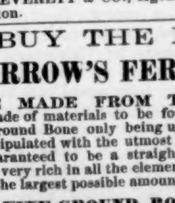

Cooley Creamers
Made in four styles, all sizes, for dairy or factory use. The only creamer ever deemed of sufficient merit to be awarded a *Gold Medal*. See large advertisement last or next week. Send postal for Illustrated Circulars containing testimonials.
VT. FARM MACHINE CO.
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.
T. B. EVERETT & CO., Agents, 43 South Market St., Boston. 7teop9

BUY THE BEST.
SPARROW'S FERTILIZERS
ARE MADE FROM THE HIGHEST grade of materials to be found in the market. Fine Ground Bone only being used as a base. They are manipulated with the utmost care and precision, and guaranteed to be a straight and honestly made article; very rich in all the elements required for producing the largest possible amount of plant food.

Also **FINE GROUND BONE** and a **FULL LINE OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS.**
Send for circular.
JUDSON & SPARROW, 38 So. Market St.
12t9 **BOSTON, Mass.**

TREES AND SMALL FRUITS. Large stock. Ex. quality. Prices low. New and old kinds. Catalog free. No. Main Street Nurseries. J. W. ADAMS, Springfield, Mass.
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PARKER & WOOD,

NEW ENGLAND AGENTS FOR

THE THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW
AND PERFECTED PULVERIZER.
Send for Descriptive Pamphlet.

SEEDS.

Grass Seeds, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Trees, Bulbs, &c. Peas at Lowest Prices.

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PARKER & WOOD,
49 North Market Street, Boston, Mass.

AMES PATENT CHILLED
CENTENNIAL SWIVEL PLOWS
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SOLE MAKERS

QUINCY HALL BOSTON
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CARPETS.
BUY DIRECT of THE MANUFACTURERS
All Intermediate Profits Saved.

Having placed in our Retail Department a large assortment of our Standard Goods, we are offering them to the purchasers of Carpets at the following very low prices:

Royal Velvets,	$1 25
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Tapestries,	65 and 75c.
Three-Plys,	$1 00
Extra Superfines,	65 and 75c.
Ingrains,	37 1-2 and 50c.
English Sheet Oil Cloths,	$1 00

These goods will be found as advertised and are warranted.

J. & J. DOBSON,
525 and 527 Washington St., Boston.
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MATTHEWS' SWIVEL PLOW
HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED.
IT IS THE BEST.

SEE IT, BUY IT, AND TRY IT,

And if it does not prove **the best** Swivel Plow you ever saw, or used, return it, (at our expense,) and have your money refunded. Agents wanted. Send for Circulars. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
SMALL & MATTHEWS,
2t16 21 South Market St., Boston.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
FERTILIZERS
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

BOSTON MARKET GARDEN FERTILIZER.
A remarkably high Grade Fertilizer, manufactured expressly for Market Gardens in vicinity of Boston.

BOSTON FARM AND FIELD FERTILIZER
For all farm crops, both cultivated and seeded down. This is a first-class Fertilizer and we sell it at **prices far below the usual rates.**

AMMONIATED ACID PHOSPHATE.
A splendid Fertilizing Material. Just the thing for enterprising farmers to buy and mix with Kalnit, wood ashes or barnyard manure and **make their own fertilizer.**

Flour of Raw Bone, Combined Bone and Potash, Ammoniates, Potash Salts and all Agricultural Chemicals. Manufactured by **BENJ. RANDALL,** East Boston, Mass.
Send postal for Circular to **LOCKWOOD MYRICK,**
10t11 Selling Agent, 43 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

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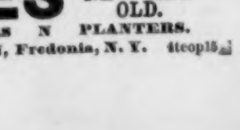

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Poetry.

From The Continent.

THE LIFE WITHIN THE CLOD.

BY ADDISON F. BROWNE.

A clod of earth, with figure rude and dull
Perchance to casual glance seems poor estate;
Nor does it show that in its dusky hull
Are kernels of a future fair and great.

But when it lies beneath the ardent blaze
Of fires by peerless science made to glow,
Its riven shell before our sight displays
What hidden treasures that bald lump may show.

We see a structure wondrous to behold!
Of intricate design, with marvels rife—
Whose myriad cells and tiny rooms unfold
The tenements of microscopic life.

Where enterprising labors never cease;
And though existence is minute and brief,
All creatures give an actual increase
Of good, beyond the reach of man's belief.

Again, as outward semblance disappears,
We see, as in a book, wherein we read
Of subtile property, that guards and cheers,
And nourishes the germinating seed.

From thence, equipped with aspiration true,
And wealth of happy possibilities,
The plants achieve their birth, and meet our view—
The comely infancy of noble trees.

Thence, upward through the ever-growing veins,
The vital current flows with ardent tide;
From every twig and spreading leaf it gains
A space wherein its crystal stream may glide.

At length the swollen bud to blossom breaks,
And luscious fruit succeeds the fragrant flower;
Then of the pure refreshment man partakes,
And for his vigor wins the treasured power.

Through other avenues that essence clear,
Distilled by nature in the cool, dark soil,
Becomes a potency to aid and cheer
Humanity in all its ease and toil.

The varied life of water, land and sky,
Must e'er reside in shapes evolved from earth;
And constantly receive and give supply
Of sustenance for growth and coming birth.

The house in which the immortal spirit dwells,
Contains the substance of a common clod,
And passeth back again to earthly cells,
When soul returns unto its maker—God!

The Story Teller.

From the San Francisco Argonaut.

THE WITCH'S RING.

A very curious, straggling, sleepy old village is Adlingtune. Half a century behind the rest of the world, it still sits between the green hills of an Eastern State, with its elbows on its knees, and its chin in its hands, musing on bygone days, when old King George held the land under his sway, and when, as its old folks sagely remark, things were not as they are now. There are a great many old people in Adlingtune; in fact, very few die young, there.

The atmosphere is so dreamy and peaceful that excitement cannot exist, and the wear and tear of the busy world are unknown, or at most only hums faintly over the hills, like the buzzing of a fly on a sunny pane on a summer day. And so they sit still in their chimney corners from year to year, and muse and doze and dream, until they dream their lives away, and take their final sleep. It was to an old crone of this description that I was indebted for my adventure.

In the course of my ramblings about the village, I chanced one day to peer over a crumbling wall, and discovered an old, disused burial ground. The brown slabs were broken, prostrate and scattered, with only here and there a forlorn, unsteady stone, standing wearily, and waiting for the time to come when it, too, might fall down and rest with the sleepers beneath. Scrambling over the low wall I stooped about among the grass, pushing away the tangled masses of vines and leaves from the faces of the slabs, that I might read the inscriptions there. But the suns and storms of over one hundred years had obliterated nearly all the letters, so that only portions of names and dates remained. Finally, down in a deep corner of the enclosure, where the weeds grew densest, and the shade was darkest, I found an old stone, which, leaning forward, had protected its face from the storms, and on the stone I read the words:

BARBARA CONWAIL.
BORN 1670, DIED 1730. AGE, 60 YEARS.
Having been lawfully executed for the practice of witchcraft.

My curiosity was at once aroused. I inquired of several persons as to the history of this woman, but without success, for a time. Finally, however, I found an old woman who told me the history of Barbara Conwail, as it had been handed down to her by her ancestors.

Living in an old stone house at the edge of the village, she was very rarely seen—for no one ever crossed her threshold—save when she was occasionally met by a frightened party of children idling away a summer afternoon's holiday in the woods, when she would scowl and pass away, stooping along over the fields, gathering herbs with which to brew her nightly potions. No one ever interfered with her, however, until a sad year came to Adlingtune.

An epidemic broke out, and raged with a fury that nothing could withstand. People began to mutter that Barbara the witch was the cause of it. Passing the road she was stoned by a party of boys, to whom she turned, and, shaking her bony hand, shrieked that the curse was upon them.

Two of the lads sickened and died in a few days, and though scores were carried away in like manner, an especial import was attached to their death. Barbara began to be watched. They looked through her windows at midnight and found her bending over a seething cauldron, throwing in herbs, muttering cabalistic words, and stirring the mixture with what they reported to be human bone. Old Barbara was working her charms.

So when, one morning, a man came into town bruised and covered with mud, and testified that as he rode past old Barbara's house, at twelve o'clock the night before, he saw the arch fiend and the witch in conversation upon the house-top, surrounded by flames, and laughing fiendishly in the lurid glare, as they shook their fists at the plague-stricken village sleeping below, his tale found ready credence.

The fact that he was an habitual drunkard, and had on more than one occasion rolled from his horse in a drunken stupor, and passed the night in a ditch, dreaming wild dreams, did not in the least detract from the belief of the villagers in his account of the scene. And when he related how this pair of demons had pounced upon him, and had first tortured and then thrown him senseless into a ditch, their indignation became uncontrolable.

Old Barbara was tried, condemned, and hanged, though she protested in her innocence to the last.

The little sum of money found in her possession was used to buy that gravestone—as no one would dare appropriate it—and to this day, if any one were bold enough to go to her grave at midnight on the same day of the year on which she was hanged, and say: "Barbara, I believe you were innocent," at the same time stretching out his hand over the grave, she would appear to him and place in his hand a talisman.

This talisman would bring good fortune as long as he retained it, but at some time in his life the witch would return to claim her own.

The old woman ended her story in a low, impressive monotone, which, with her earnestness and sincere belief in what she said, almost carried conviction to me, in spite of reason. As I sauntered away, ridiculing these ignorant and superstitious village folk, I found myself almost unconsciously wandering back through the old burial ground to the witch's grave. Carelessly glancing at the inscription, I was surprised to find that very day was the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of her death, and still more surprised when the thought occurred to me of watching at her grave that night. I ridiculed and scoffed at the idea. Where was my boasted common sense and incredulity? But, still, returning ever, came that wayward thing called fancy—and it conquered.

The world was wild and weird that night, when I stole forth from the village. The wind was moaning through the trees, and sobbing piteously; the black clouds were driven in broken patches across the sky, now letting down the moonshine, and again shrouding all in blackest night, making the shadows chase each other about, and steal around corners upon one in a manner that made me wince in spite of myself. Climbing the low stone wall —rather nervously, I confess—I stole away through the old, down-trodden graves, pushing through the weeds and briers as silently as possible, and making my way towards that dark, dreary corner, where the old witch reposed.

A graveyard at noon is a very different spot from a graveyard at midnight, especially if one is there to seek an interview with a spirit.

I reached the place and stood by the tomb. It still lacked a few minutes of twelve, and, as I stood there watching the moonlight flitting over the graves, I longed for a little ray to creep in with me. But no—approaching and receding, and wavering all about me, it never touched this grave, but fled away as often as it approached, as though frightened at the black shadow forever lurking there.

By and by the village clock tolled twelve. As the slow, tremulous tones stole out on the night, the wind ceased moaning, the clouds covered the face of the moon, the insects stopped chirping, and when the last stroke was finished the almost unbearable silence was broken only by my own breathing, which I strove in vain to suppress. The darkness was intense, and I could see nothing. A terrible feeling of guilt and terror seized me, that I, a mortal, should be intruding there at such an hour. Mechanically I strove to speak the words I had been told, but my lips refused to form a sound.

Still I stood in that awful black silence, chilled with fear, until with a mighty effort I reached out my arm over the grave and grasped—a hand.

It was only for an instant—not that, for it was jerked away in a twinkling—but long enough to feel how warm and velvety it was and how very small. Not that I lingered there to reflect upon these novel qualities in the hands of a ghost, and an old witch at that, for you altogether mistake my bravery in supposing it; but it was after I had cleared the old wall at a bound and was out on the moonlit road, walking at a rattling good pace towards town, that I recalled it.

From a state of intense cold I had changed to one of burning heat. The touch of those soft fingers thrilled me through and through as with an electric shock, and I walked faster still in my excitement. Gradually the consciousness forced itself upon me that I held something in my clenched hands. There first was a glitter and then a sparkle, as the moonlight fell into the hollow of my upraised hand, and I saw there a glistening ring set with flashing stones. The icicles began slipping up and down my back again, and I hurried on again.

Some persons may be inclined to deride my nervousnesss on this occasion, but I assure such that I am not naturally a timid man. I have a medal hanging in my room at home which asserts that I am not a timid man, and above all, I had always been particularly void of superstitious fear; but truth compels me to say that I not only lighted all the lights on reaching my room at the little inn that night, but turned them very high into the bargain; and that I made a systematic inspection of all the closets, and removed from its peg a long cloak that was hanging in a very suggestive position on the wall. This done, I sat down—with my back against the wall—and examined the ring.

It was a quaint old ring, curiously carved and massive. The setting was composed of several small colored stones set in a circle about a large diamond. My financial circumstances had rendered it unnecessary for me to acquaint myself with precious stones and their values, so that I could only surmise that the ring was somewhat valuable. Considering the excited condition of my nerves by this time, it was not strange that I should start when my eye fell upon the name that was inscribed inside the ring—"Barbara."

I sat and mused upon the whole adventure; what the crone had told me, the graveyard, the ring and (this was what returned to me the oftenest) the thrilling touch of that soft hand in the darkness.

Perhaps I should say right here that I called myself an old bachelor, and had never been in love—that is, with any mortal. I did not think that I was devoid of sentiment or feeling, for I often dreamed of love, and worshipped beautiful things of my own fancy, but my life had been thrown among boys and men, and women was far away and a mystery. A motherless home, a stern father, a hard-working student's life at college, a stranger struggling for bread and reputation in a great city—one can perceive how it could be that I had made so few acquaintances among women. In reality I was only twenty-five, but much experience and a busy life made me feel older; so, as I said, I called myself a bachelor.

I have given this brief history of myself in order to prepare the way for another confession. I was falling in love with the owner of that soft, warm hand.

It is preposterous, but it is true. I began to doubt my reason. In vain I tried to remember that Barbara, the witch, was an old, ugly woman. The only picture I could call up was that of a beautiful young girl with—but words fail me; only she was far from ghostly, but was as warm and substantial and full of life as that hand had seemed to be.

The fire-irons fell with an unearthly clatter and startled me out of my dreams; I went to bed to soothe my nerves with sleep, and lay awake most of the night with the lamps burning.

Fortune smiled upon me from that night. Two years of busy city life had passed, and old Barbara's talisman was still unreclaimed, when one day—do you believe in love at first sight? Well, if the first appearance of Walter Wyman's sister had not conquered me as she stood under the parlor lamps, a revelation of beauty and youth, the touch of her hand when she welcomed her brother's friend would have enslaved me forever. Never had a touch so thrilled me since—since I held the witch's hand in the graveyard. The same peculiar shock passed through me, and the memory of that spectral night came over me like a flash.

But I did not start to tell a love story. Let me briefly say that I fell in love, hopelessly and ridiculously in love, and that I acted just as all lovers have done since the world began. It doesn't matter much about a man's age. At twenty-seven he will conduct himself pretty much as he would have done at seventeen, and so I wrote verses and sighed, and tormented myself with a thousand hopes and fears, and grew hot and cold by turns, and wonderfully timid, and prided myself upon concealing it all, when as a matter of fact, the state of my feelings was perfectly apparent to all of my acquaintances.

Matters were in this interesting state, when one day an opportunity occurred of which I availed myself with a degree of skill and presence of mind that I am proud of to this day. It all came about through asking the young lady if she believed in ghosts.

"I suppose I should," said she, laughing, "considering my experience."

Leave a woman alone to make an evasive answer. Of course, I implored an explanation, and she related to me the following story:

"It was about two years ago when a party of girls, just home from school, were visiting a friend down in the country. One of the girls had heard a foolish old story about a witch's grave, and some nonsense about her annual appearance, and a talisman, and when I expressed my incredulity, they braved me to put it to the test. What is the matter? The place? A little town called Adlingtune.

"Foolishly I accepted their challenge and received a terrible fright. I carried out the instructions and stretched my arm over her grave. It was so dark I could see nothing, but some one seized my hand. I was so benumbed with fear that I could not cry out, but could only fly through the lonely graveyard to where my trembling companions were awaiting me in the field. It was a foolish adventure, for I fell ill, and it cost me a valuable ring, which was left me by my poor Aunt Barbara. 'For her namesake,' she said when she sent it across the sea to me. You see the ring was a little large for my finger and was pulled off by—by—"

"By me," I interrupted, taking the lost ring from my pocket.

It was time for Barbara (I forgot to say that was her name) to be startled now. I hope I may say that I came out strong on that occasion. I told my story in a very impressive way, lingered over the effect of the witch's hand on my heart, spoke of the good fortune the talisman had brought me, made a very pretty allusion to Barbara the witch reclaiming her own—for was she not a witch, after all, as I could testify, having felt her charms—and finally not only offered to return the ring, but to give myself into the bargain.

She took both.—*F. R. H.*

General Miscellany.

CONCERNING TACT.

The nobler creature man yet lacks one or two points of being perfect, and among these may be counted a rather general absence of tact. To most women tact is inborn; to very few men is it even possible to acquire it.

The feminine mind, it is true, delights overmuch, as a general thing, in crooked speech. An inversion is a delight, and a white lie a fearful joy. Man, on the contrary—man au naturel—is painfully blunt and honest. It might almost be said, indeed, that the very best men cannot possess tact, it is an impossibility to their natures. The habit of thought before speech cannot be acquired.

A hearty genial college professor, most well-intentioned and tactless of men, was requested by his wife to entertain a lady visitor until the hostess herself had finished her toilette. Descending to the reception room, our professor beamed upon the guest with a smile whose kindly warmth must have gone far to overcome the effects of the wild storm which raged outside.

"A terrible day, professor," began the lady with a pleasant smile.

"Indeed it is, madame," the honest gentleman rejoined; "a wild day. I was just saying to my wife that those who had homes today better stay in them."

A sudden rigidity settled upon the countenance of the lady, and the professor could not understand why she listened so coldly to his description of a new variety of fern which he had recently discovered.

Rather worse than the professor was a mild old pastor with a small and peppery wife. So small she was that if she wished to touch his toe at the dining table, in conjugal warning, she was obliged to slip far down in her chair, almost disappearing from view. At the same instant a corresponding rise might be observed in the pastor. He also betrayed himself by a hurried "Eh, my dear? What?"

Upon being admonished that this would not do, he promised to mend. Very soon a brother clergyman dined with him, and, absorbed in discussion of the lost tribes, he unconsciously served to his guest nearly the whole dish of rare and early peas. At this juncture the wife sank almost from view below the table's horizon. The minister was like a reverend Jack-in-the-box, and began "Eh?" Then recollecting instructions he subsided, and remarked blandly, "I think they will go 'round, my dear!"

Either of these men was capable of almost any noble and heroic act, and it is, to be sure not a vital failing, this want of tact.

Many things, however, which in themselves are far enough from vital, do much affect our lives, and many a worried woman would become placid, and many a home be free from unpleasant contretemps, if only the master could be gifted with a bit of that divine possession, tact.—*Boston Courier.*

THE SONG OF THE WORKERS.

BY EDWARD WILLETT.

I sing the song of the workers, the men of the brawny arm,
Who give us our daily bread, and keep us from hunger's harm;
Who labor afar in the forest, who leaven the fields with toil,
Who take no heed of the sunshine, and mind not sweat or toil.

I sing the song of the workers, who harvest the golden grain,
And bind it, and thrash it, and sift it, nor care for the sting and stain;
Who load it in creaking wagons, and stoutly their oxen drive,
And bid them good-bye as they go, like the bees flying home to the hive.

I sing the song of the workers, the men who struggle and strain,
Who give us their muscle and nerve, as they guard the loaded train;
Who give us their sinew and brain, as they watch the prisoned steam,
And run the risk of their lives, as they pass the perilous stream.

I sing the song of the workers, the men who labor and thrive,
Who handle for us the honey that comes to the human hive;
The patient and tireless workers, with muscles as tough as steel,
Who carry the heaviest burdens, and lift, and trundle, and wheel.

I sing the song of the workers, demanding for every one
His just and rightful due for all the work he has done;
For all the work of the workers, no matter whom, or where,
To each from the grand result, his honest, proportionate share.

UNCERTAINTIES IN MINING.

A Forty-Niner's Experience in Missing the Richest Gold Finds.

"I tell you what, sir"—it was an old forty-niner who spoke, as he sat with his foot on the top of the hotel stove—"there ain't no life on this earth as comes up to minin'; leastwise, no life that I've struck, and I've tried a good many things, too. A man don't make money at it, not one man in five hundred; or, rather, they get plenty, but they gamble it away in camps as fast as they get it, so that when a region is petered out there probably ain't three men, outside the bunko men and saloon-keepers, as have got a dollar in their pockets.

"But it's the fascination of it. Lor', man, when you've struck it pretty rich, and can see yer gold right in front of you; when you're pilin' it up every half hour o' the day, with a nugget now and again as big as a bullet to cheer you, and then when the evenin' comes, and you count it up and find a hundred odd dollars, just picked out o' the earth that day —well, there ain't nothin' like it. Then when you don't strike it rich, you always think you're goin' to next day, and it's just as exciting hearin' other men tell in the evenin' what they pulled out, as it is countin' over your own. Why, I've been three and four months at a time without making a dollar, and without a cent in my pocket. But, Gee-Whittaker! the excitement of it don't give a man time to begin to think how hard up he is. But there are times when a man don't know how to kick himself hard enough; you bet he don't.

"It was down on the Stanislaus, once, I was monkeying with a pard—Long Gus, we called him—an' I picked up a clod to throw at him, just a lump of earth that was lyin' handy. Well, it just went to one side o' Long Gus, and he sorter reached out his hand to catch it, an' it all broke in pieces, leavin' some in his hand. I expected he'd throw it back at me; but he didn't. He just tossed it over in his hand, careless-like, an' then said he'd had enough foolin'. So we walked on, again.

"Next mornin' Gus didn't say a word to me, but he just went off with his outfit, to the place where I'd thrown that clod at him, and he took two hundred and fifty dollars out the first day. And I don't know how many thousands he took out before he'd done with that claim. As the clod broke in his hand, it laid bare a small nugget, maybe as large as a pea; he showed it to me afterward, and he said it startled him so that he very nigh called out an' gave himself away, as nobody supposed there was any gold left just there. It was all thought to be worked out, but the fools had gone right by the richest part of it. I wish he had called out, I know; but you bet I never felt more like kicking myself into the river than I did then. Why, if I'd only turned the clod over, or broken it in two—it was a sight too large to throw at once, as I thought when I threw it.

"But there was another time when I felt like hurting myself, too—hurting myself right bad—and so did all the other boys, I can tell you. There were some two hundred of us in it, sir, an' we were all fools. It was one Fourth o' July, down to Mokelumne, an' we wanted to do su'thin' to celebrate, an' we were pretty badly fixed for what to do. Well, after rakin' round a bit, we settled on an old tree—one o' these sugar pines. The gold, ye know, used to lie all along the bottom of the gulches—or so we used to think—an' nobody ever thought of goin' up the hillside to look for it, but just kep' on working along the gulches.

"But this sugar pine was some three hundred feet up the hillside, right away from where the gold was. It was a fine tree, as straight as whiskey, for a hundred feet or more without a bough or a leaf on it, and then the boughs began all of a sudden. It stood out there all by itself, like, an' we settled we'd blow it up. So we gets a twenty-five pound keg o' blastin' powder and hauled it up the hill, an' set to work to dig a hole under the tree. We got as far under as we could for the tap root, and then stowed the keg away, an' just heaved rocks and earth onto it, and beat it down hard. Then we lit the fuse and scrambled away as fast as we could. Well, you just believe it scattered those rocks some. Gee! but we had to look out for our heads, and the earth went all round the place. But it didn't blow the old tree up; no' a bit of it! It just stood there as if nothing had happened, 'cept that the trunk was split up some twenty feet or so. However, we all cheered and hollered, an' felt we'd done suthin' to celebrate, and then we went back and 'rahed around the camp.

"That, as I've said, was on the Fourth o' July. Along to the end of September, it might be, it rained—rained quite a sight that year, too. Well, after it had been rainin' a bit, a man called Harris—Jim Harris, as good-for-nothin' a chap as you ever see, who couldn't work or do anythin', an' had never washed out a dollar honestly in his life—chanced to come over that hill on his way to camp, an' passed right by this 'ere pine as we'd tried to blow up. None of us had ever been up to the durned tree again, but so help me Johnny Rodgers, if the rain hadn't gone and washed all the earth as the powder'd kicked up, an' this feller Harris just picked up sixty dollars as he stood there! That proved one of the richest leads in the whole Mokelumne, an' here we had been washin' away in gulches, an' sayin' as there warn't no gold up the hillsides. Warn't there? This feller Harris got rich out o' that, 'cos he never spent no money like the rest of us, an' was about the only man in camp as did get rich, I guess. I didn't, I know. But I tell you that there wasn't one of us two hundred as wouldn't have taken it kindly if some one had kicked him well when we first heard o' what we'd done."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WHY THE CHINESE OPPOSE RAILROADS.

Foreigners in China make a great out-cry about the stupidity of the Chinese in holding out against railroads. Chinese do hold out against railroads, and they are quite right in doing so. They feel that to introduce railroads at present would be to flood the country with foreign engineers, contractors, managers, machine mechanics, engine-drivers, etc., and once there the Chinamen fear that they would never leave, but get a hold on the country, and that China would become a second India, and pass under foreign rule. Rather than have the foreigner, they go without the railroad and bide their time. Railroads and all the rest will come as soon as they can make and manage them without our help.

Coming up to Pekin from Tientsin, I was surprised to look out of my boat and see telegraph posts stretching along the country, and learned that there had been a telegraph established between Tientsin and Tung Chou, a place fifteen miles from the capital. It was erected under foreign supervision, but is said to be worked entirely by Chinamen. China feels herself competent to work a telegraph, and has it not only from near Pekin to Tientsin, but from Tientsin onward to a river port near Shanghai. As soon as China feels that she can work a railway, the railway will come. A great deal that is said about China being ready for railways, is premature. There is hardly a place in the north of the Empire where a railroad would pay.

What China wants first is good roads. After some ten or fifteen years of good roads, an intercommunication will spring up which will call for railways, but at present no such traffic, except, perhaps, on one route, has been developed, and a railway, if built to-morrow, would stand rusting its rails in idleness. It is all very well for merchants and speculators to call for a rapid advance, and improvements, but any one taking a fair and dispassionate view of the matter, will, especially if he has any sympathy for the Chinese, feel that rapid advance, and the sudden introduction of railways would be anything but wise and patriotic on the part of China.—*Pekin letter to the Pall Mall Gazette.*

A PROFESSIONAL TURTLER.

How Turtles are Caught and the Uses that are made of them.

"Here comes a man," said a savant, "who collects more turtle shells than any other man in the country."

"Mornin', gents," said the turtler referred to, putting down a hamper, and wiping his forehead with a many hued bandana. He was a short, round-shouldered man, in half sailor togs, with shirt collar low in front, showing a brawny chest haired like a gorilla. His ears were pierced with silver rings, and on his thumb was an enormous crabwood ring with the operculum of some mollusk set in, a brazen imitation of a cat's eye. His other fingers were adorned with rings of India ink, while on his wrist, out from under the sleeve, peeped the head of an impossible Goddess of Liberty. Altogether he was what is generally known in novels as an old sea dog.

"I've got as fine a skeleton of a hawksbill," he said, addressing the professional man, "as ye ever clapped your eyes onto, and I'd jest like to show it to ye. He's a judge, he is," said the old chap, winking at the reporter. "He knows wot's wot, he does," and, hauling out the specimen, he placed it on the table.

A fine one it was, a hawksbill and perfect, about two feet in length, arranged on a stand upright. The back or scales were polished on the shell so that they would serve as mirrors, and the breastplate still in place though arranged on gilt hinges, so that it opened and shut just like a door having a latch. When swung open, all the interior was exposed, showing the curious manner in which the backbone, ribs, and shell were all wedged together.

"Ain't a bone nor nothing missin';" continued the old turtler; "it's jest as natral as life, and twice as handy."

"Is there a demand for this sort of things?" the reporter asked.

"Sartin, there is," was the reply. "All the museums want this kind o' work for studyin'. Schools take 'em, too. Ye see, everything is reg'lar and shipshape; 'nothing to effect the sensative natur and esthety feelin's of the pupils,' as one o' these ere principals of a fashionable young woman's school let on to me the other day. 'That's jest the pint, mum,' says I. 'This ere breastbone—' 'Plastron,' says she, 'I stand corrected,' says I. 'This ere plastron is made jest for this class o' trade. If the gals don't want to look at the critter's ribs and backbone, keep it shet, and turn it about, and thar's a pictur wot's wot.'

"Oh, no, Lord bless ye, no; I don't fix 'em. I'm only the catcher. I gits the turtles, and a friend o' mine sots 'em up, and then I goes round a sellin' of 'em. Yes, I do a right smart business. Every spring about, I gits down on the south side o' Cuby, and oversees the catchin' myself. Ye see, if ye leave it to them niggers they'd punch a hole through the shell, and that finishes it for me. All these turtles of mine is warranted sound and fish caught."

"Fish caught?" questioned the reporter.

"Wall, it's this 'ere way," explained the turtler, "the catchin's all done by fish. The fish is called a sucker—"

"It's the *remora*," put in the savant.

"Yes, that's the chap," replied the other. "Has a long, flat head, with a reg'lar sucker on it, with flaps rigged jest like a blind like. Wall, these are allus follerin' sharks and turtles about, an' when they git tired they kind o' turn over an' fasten on ter the critter and ride along. A heap o' these *remoras* is caught and kept in tubs aboard the boats, and when fishin', a leather strap is kept about the tail, with a loop in it for a line.

"Everything shipshape, we sculls along, and when a hawksbill is sighted, a line is hooked onter the fish and he is tossed overboard, and, seein' his old friend, off he goes and fastens onter it, and then the turtle is hauled in, and he ain't hurted a bit. Fust, they're good for food; then the skileton, complete like this 'ere, sells to museums and the like; then the best and most valuable part o' the business is the big shells, that goes to make combs, watch chains, pins, bracelets, furniture, and about everything. Only the biggest and oldest pieces is wanted for these, and they bring a big price."

"Do turtles have any enemies?" we asked.

"Sharks," was the reply. "I've caught green turtles and loggerheads with flippers eaten clean short off, and once I see a fight betwix 'em. The old loggerhead was asleep, a-lyin' on the top of the water, when along kem an old man-eater shark and grabbed him by the flipper. Then it was nip and tuck, and the way the water was tossed around was a caution I reckon the turtle got a grip on one of the shark's fins, as they was rollin' over like a ball, and the water about 'em was as bloody as if an ox had been killed there. We pulled up to 'em, but they went down afore we got near enough to pin 'em.

"Yes, loggerheads will bite, but they're so clumsy that it's easy enough to git out of the way. Green turtles never try it."—*New York Sun.*

CONSIDER ME SMITH.

There was a very good story in the papers of the day, of a joke which was played by old Dr. Caldwell, formerly of the University of North Carolina.

The old doctor was a small man, and lean, but as hard and angular as the most irregular of pine knots.

He looked as if he might be tough, but he did not seem strong. Nevertheless, he was, among the knowing ones, reputed to be as agile as a "cat;" and in addition, was by no means deficient in knowledge of the "noble science of self-defence." Besides, he was as cool as a cucumber. Well, in the freshman class of a certain year, was a burly beefy mountaineer of eighteen or nineteen. This genius conceived a great contempt for old Bolus's physical dimensions, and his soul was horrified that one so deficient in muscle should be so potential in his rule.

Poor Jones—that's what we'll call him—had no idea of moral force. At any rate he was not inclined to knock under, and be controlled despotically by a man that he imagined he could tie and whip. He at length determined to give the gentleman a genteel thrashing some night on the College campus, pretending to mistake him for some fellow student.

Shortly after, on a dark and rainy night, Jones met the Doctor crossing the campus. Walking up to him abruptly, he said:

"Hello, Smith, you rascal—is this you?"

And with that he struck the old gentleman a blow on the side of the face, that nearly felled him.

Old Bolus said nothing, but squared himself, and at it they went. Jones's youth, weight and muscle, made him an "ugly customer," but after a minute or two the doctor's science began to tell, and in a short time he had knocked his beefy antagonist down, and was astraddle his chest with one hand on his throat, and the other dealing vigorous cuffs on the side of his head.

"Ah, stop! I beg pardon, Doctor!—Dr. Caldwell—a mistake—for heaven's sake, Doctor!" groaned Jones, who thought he was about to be beaten up—"I—I really thought it was Smith!"

The doctor replied, with a word and a blow alternately:

"It makes no difference; for present purposes consider me Smith!"

And it is said that old Bolus gave Jones a pounding, then and there, such as probably prevented his ever making another mistake as to personal identity, at least on the College campus.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S STUDENT LIFE.

During an interview yesterday, Canon Duckworth, who was for four years and a half —1866-1870—the Duke of Albany's private tutor, stated that the extremely delicate health of His Royal Highness interfered, as might be expected, very materially with the progress of his education. During the whole period named, no regular system of lessons could be practised. In fact, Canon Duckworth was chosen for the responsible post he occupied in relation to the young prince, largely because his connection with public school life had enabled him to deal with pupils who could not submit to the routine and discipline which robust health permitted.

It was in spite of these drawbacks that His Royal Highness attained the singular amount of culture which his after life displayed. His progress was greatly assisted by a wonderfully retentive and accurate memory. The Canon has seen few youths who equalled him in this respect. His favorite study was history, in which his reading was extensive and thorough. He was also proficient in Italian, French and German literature.

In the general features of his character, and especially in the strength and constancy of his attachments, he bore a striking resemblance, said the Canon, to Her Majesty. He was debarred from the ordinary manly exercises in which his brothers indulged. He could not enter into hunting or shooting, or even fishing. The result was that he was thrown largely upon the companionship of older people than himself, and the naturally contemplative cast of his character was thereby confirmed. Few princes were ever so popular as he was during his stay at Oxford. He entered thoroughly into the spirit of the scholarly life which there surrounded him, and he frequently, after leaving the university, alluded to his residence at Oxford as embracing the happiest days of his life. He had the rare power of discerning and attaching to himself the best intellects among his fellow students, and at his rooms the ablest men in residence were found as frequent guests. To his interest in his fellow-students may be traced much of that interest in social and intellectual questions which preeminently distinguished him.

His attachment to Christ Church College may be gauged from the fact that he retained his rooms at college in order that he might at any time renew his old associations of undergraduate days.—*London Telegraph.*

THE MAIDEN AND THE GRIZZLY.

They were a party of four couples, coming over on the Saucelito boat last Sunday, and the prettiest girl of the gushers looked up at Mount Tamalpais, and said:

"Oh, that horrid, horrid mountain! I had the most frightful adventure up there last summer, that you ever heard of! It's a wonder my hair didn't turn white."

"What on earth was it?" chorused the rest.

"Well, you see, I was up there with a private picnic party, and I wandered off by myself about a mile, picking flowers. After a while I sat down to rest in a lonely canyon, and before long I heard a queer rustling sound in some bushes right behind me. I knew at once, somehow, that it was a grizzly."

"Great Scott! and you all alone!" shuddered her escort.

"Not a soul within a mile of me. I was just paralyzed with terror. I didn't dare to stir, but in a minute I heard the beast coming toward me through the thicket."

"Oh, if I'd only been there!" said a pimply-faced young man, breathing very hard.

"I knew it was no use to try and run, and I had heard somewhere that bears never touch dead people, so I just shut my eyes and held my breath."

"Gracious!"

"Pretty soon the great brute walked up close and began sniffing me all over. Oh, it was just terrible!"

"I should have thought you would have fainted."

"Oh, I didn't dare to," said the heroine.

"Just then, I suppose, the party rushed up and rescued you?" said the appalled audience.

"No, they didn't. Pretty soon I felt the great beast pulling at the flowers in my hat, so I just got up and shooed the horrid thing away."

"What, the grizzly?"

"Oh, it wasn't a grizzly. It was a nasty old cow. But just suppose it had been a grizzly?"

But the audience refused to "suppose," and the party looked like a Quaker funeral until the boat touched the wharf.—*San Francisco Post.*

BEAVER "KITTENS."

One dwelling harbors from four to twelve individuals, rarely more, though eighteen or twenty have been noted, all of the same family, but of two generations, representing litters of kittens of two successive years. The young make their appearance usually in May, and are from four to eight in number, five being the average. Queer looking little fellows they are, too, with their heavy heads, big cutting teeth, flat tails, and fine, mouse-like fur, not yet disfigured by the long, coarse hair so noticeable with adults.

When taken at an early age they are easily domesticated, and are so esteemed as pets in the far West and fur countries, that almost every trading-post or camp, can exhibit three or four. It is no uncommon occurrence to see one running about an Indian lodge, submitting patiently to the wiles and caprices of the little savages, or joining in their sports, and frequently receiving with the papoose the nourishment from the maternal breast. The cry of the "kitten," too, is so exactly like that of an unweaned child, that one is readily mistaken for the other, even by the initiated. On one occasion I visited a wigwam at Little Traverse, Michigan, for the purpose of viewing a "real, live, baby beaver."

"He cry all same as papoose," remarked the squaw, as she brought the little fellow forward, at the same time giving him an unmerciful pinch, that caused him to set up a doleful little wail, that, had I not been forewarned, I should certainly have believed to proceed from a minute, black-eyed specimen of an aboriginal infant, that, swathed in cloth, beads and bark, and bound fast, mummy-like, to a board, stood leaned up against the wall. By-the-way, do Indian babies ever cry or laugh? I suppose they do, occasionally, though I do not remember ever hearing one. —*Dr. G. A. Stockwell, in Popular Science Monthly.*

WOMAN'S SUPERIORITY.

I heard a smart old man say once, that a woman who didn't have temper, and show it now and then, was of no account, for while a man ought to be a philosopher and go according to reason, a woman wasn't made that way. She is full of emotions and is bound to show them. She is up and down, now calm, and now excited, according to circumstances. Her love is stronger, and her dislike more intense. She has more wonder and curiosity, more tenderness and tears, more sympathy, and reverence, and hope. In fact, she is a purer, better creation, and was made so because she was to be a mother and the nurse of children.

"H r prentice hand she ried on man,
And then she made the lasses."

I was talking to a nice lady one day about women's rights, and she said that men and women both had too many rights now, and indulged themselves in some that didn't belong to them.

"For instance," said she, "a man has no right to be a fool, and no woman has a right to be homely."

"But how can she help it?" I asked. "If a woman is 'born ugly,' as we call it, it surely is not her fault."

"Of course not," said she; "but if she is born that way she mustn't stay that way. She can be good if she wants to be, and she can be kind and entertaining, and that will make any woman pretty on intimate acquaintance. The homeliest woman I ever knew was the most fascinating and attractive. And just so the biggest dunce of a man can keep from being a fool, if he tries to; at least he can be a silent one, and then folks wouldn't find out he was a fool."—*Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.*

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT AT SONTAY.

The *Saigonnais* narrates a dramatic incident which occurred at the capture of Sontay, and brought the resistance of the besieged to an end. The French Admiral, we are told, had taken his stand on some breast-works which had been thrown up near the fortifications, and was personally directing the operations of the attacking forces. In the very heat of the engagement the fire from the town suddenly slackened, and soon ceased altogether. The Viceroy of Yun-Nan, it appears, had always believed Sontay to be an impregnable fortress, and when he heard that the French were marching upon it, he set out for the place himself, as he wished to be present to witness their defeat, which he regarded as inevitable. Accompanied by the first lieutenant, or aide-de-camp, of the Chief of the Black Flags, he went from rank to rank encouraging the soldiers, and at length found himself facing the French Admiral, who, in his exposed position, not quite two hundred yards off, presented an inviting target to the enemy.

"You have there before you," said the Viceroy, turning to the young officer, "the Chief of these bands of barbarians, who have sworn to destroy us. You pass for being a skilful marksman; here is an opportunity of proving yourself deserving of your reputation."

The officer put his rifle to his shoulder, and took a steady aim at the Admiral; but before he could pull the trigger he fell, mortally wounded, on the body of the Viceroy, who was shot through the heart almost at the same moment. The news of their death spread immediately through the ranks; the Black Flags fled for refuge to the citadel, and in less than an hour afterward the French flag was floating over Sontay.

GREELEY'S CASUAL LUNCH.

Speaking of Greeley, the anecdotes which have been going the rounds of the press about his wonderful powers of digestion, recall one of Parton's stories. Greeley was much interested in the log cabin campaign, and during it could think and talk of nothing else. One night he was invited out to tea. The hour came. All were present, but Greeley did not appear. After waiting a reasonable time, the rest of the party sat down and ate their meal. A half hour after they had finished, in came Mr. Greeley. He said nothing about being late, and apparently had forgotten all about taking anything to eat. He sat down, and at once began to talk about the campaign. The lady of the house attempted to ask him if he had had his tea, but he brushed the question aside, and went on talking.

She went out and brought in a large cake basket, holding perhaps a half peck of doughnuts, rich and greasy, but not bad to taste; these she handed to Mr. Greeley, supposing he would take one or two, and then pass them along. He took the dish mechanically, and placed it in his lap. He then took a doughnut and munched away unconsciously as he talked. This eaten he took another, and so went on eating and talking, to the surprise of all, until the half peck was entirely eaten up. As he finished the last one, the lady took away the dish, and I suppose on the principle that cheese is good for digestion, she put a plate of this in its place, Mr Greeley talking all the time.

A moment later and his hand instinctively sought the cheese. He took it up, block after block, and before he had finished talking, the plate was empty. It was taken away quietly, and the person who witnessed the scene says he don't believe Greeley was either then or afterwards, aware that he had eaten anything.

A TROTTING HORSE'S MEMORY.—The celebrated horse, Goldsmith Maid, now nineteen years old, has a home at Mr. H. N. Smith's place in Trenton, N. J. There she was recently visited by her old driver, Budd Doble. Being asked if the Maid knew him, Mr. Doble replied: "Bless your soul, the minute I entered her stall she came up to me and rubbed her head against my arm and face. She neighed and frisked around the stall like a colt, and did everything but speak. I used sometimes to give her an apple, and I had one this time. I cut it in quarters and put the pieces in different pockets, and she managed to get them all out. It did my heart good to see her. You remember she had an unusually long tail. I used to teach her to lie down so that her tail would be clear of everything; I asked her to lie down this time, and you would have laughed to see her turn round and round and switch her tail about until it was just so, and then lie down with it extended on the clean straw."

Wit and Humor.

LABORING UNDER A HALLUCINATION.—A large and very imposing Senator from a Western State was walking up and down the Senate Chamber behind the chairs. His hands met at the small of his back, and one of them held the other. His step was stately, and his head leaned forward a trifle. On his face was the far-away, abstracted expression which is usually interpreted to mean that the owner of it is in deep thought. On a sofa in a corner of the Senate Chamber, sat a Senator from another Western State, talking to a friend. Pointing to the Senator, who was pacing back and forth in full view of the galleries, the sitting Senator said to his friend:

"There's a man who is laboring under a very strange hallucination."

"What is it?" inquired his startled friend.

"Why, he thinks that he's thinking."—*Washington Republican.*

LIME-KILN CLUB MOTTOES.—As the meeting opened, the president announced that the following spring mottoes would be hung on the walls during the coming week:

"Pay cash."

"Deal on the squar'."

"Sell your dog."

"No man kin sit on de fence an' plant onions."

"Time wasted am shillin's los' out of a hole in de pocket."

"If it am pollyticks 'gainst taters, take de taters."

"An hour wid a saw buck am moah valuable dan an hour wid a statesman."

"De man in debt am a swimmer wid his butes on."

WILL PROBABLY HIT IT.—He was a Chicago manufacturer of butterine. He reached home from a trip down South, and entered his office with the remark to his partner:

"Smith, all is lost!"

"No! What's the matter?"

"Why, we have got to use at least 10 per cent of pure butter in our article, or find ourselves driven from the Southern market."

"Is that all? Then cheer up. If we must increase the per cent of butter from five to ten let us find a substitute for the tallow. Let us experiment with asphalt or glue!"—*Wall Street News.*

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.—From over the fence: "S'pose you'se got all de news dis mornin', brer Pewter?"

Brer Pewter: "Yaas, pretty much all. Dey is having big times down in Africa. You know, de English folks wants to hab a Chinese named Gordon made president of a town dar called Skincat and de Democrats being strictly opposed to de Chinese, wants a false prophet, called El Tilden, so de French has stepped in an' dey is habing some pretty severe fightin' in dat locality."—*Life.*

AN Austin mother was very much discouraged at the dirty condition of her boy's cap when the children came home from a walk.

"How did you come to get your hat so filthy?" angrily asked the mother.

"A boy pulled it off my head in the street and threw it in the mud."

"That's not so, ma, he threw his cap in the mud himself," interrupted his little sister.

"Well, I'm a boy, ain't I? If I am a girl I'd like to know it."—*Texas Siftings.*

"LOOK at America, my boys," said a Kerry pot-house orator; "there's the place, my boys, for wealth. Look at her teeming millions—"

"Yes; look at 'em," shouted a listener; my brither is there; he's wan of the teeming millions and he's doing his job of work for two dollars a day and owns his cart, too, begorra!"

"POOR John, he was a kind and forbearing husband," sobbed the widow on her return from the funeral.

"Yes," said a sympathizing neighbor, "but it is all for the best. You must try and comfort yourself, my dear, with the thought that your husband is at peace at last."—*Philadelphia Call.*

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Right to the point

The Rev. J. E. Searles, of New York, is one of the most widely-known and highly esteemed of Methodist ministers.

Mr. Searles says: "I am impressed that it is a duty I owe to those afflicted with Rheumatism or Neuralgia, to say that a remedy has been discovered that is indeed a marvelous success. My son was greatly afflicted with Rheumatism, and suffered so severely that, at times, he was obliged to have morphine injected into his arm to get relief. While in this condition he discovered a remedy which effected immediate relief, and a permanent cure. He has since furnished it to many others with the same result. I have also furnished it to a number of persons suffering with Rheumatism, and the result has been immediate relief, and a permanent cure. Among others, I gave it to Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, pastor of the George St. M. E. Church, New Haven, Conn., who was suffering greatly with this terrible disease. I will give you his own words as written to my son, wishing him to publish the fact for the benefit of others suffering with the same disease."

What Mr. Corbit Says:

"New Haven, July 24, 1882.

"Mr. Searles: Dear Sir:—I wish to say for the benefit of all who are suffering with Inflammatory Rheumatism, that your medicine is infallible. I suffered for two months the most excruciating torture; lost 25 pounds of flesh, and was not out of my house for a month; I heard of your remedy, and was almost instantly relieved by it. If there is a specific for diseases of any kind, yours most certainly is for Inflammatory Rheumatism in its severest form.

"Yours most respectfully, WM. P. CORBIT,
"Pastor George St. M. E. Church, New Haven, Conn."

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Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water. All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, '81.

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"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost, I know it." 4t14 A WORKINGMAN.

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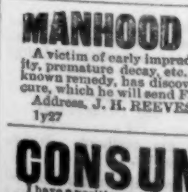

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